THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
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at Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

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AND STILL A BOOMING. MARCH 1ST.

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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880. NUMBER 25.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch,	3 times	$ 1.50
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2 "	1 year	10.00
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3 "	1 year	12.00
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1 "	6 months	40.00
1 "	1 year	75.00
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☞ Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

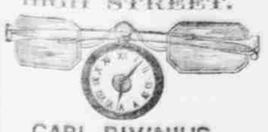
☞ JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

HEAP!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
heapest!
GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
HOUSEFURNISHING
AND
HEATING STOVES
PARLOR
Builders' Hardware
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sweepers, Shawls, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Road Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovels, Door Handles, Road Scrapes;
Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a full assortment of
Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloth,
PAPER AND DEAD CLOTH WINDOW SHADING
CHEAP. Lycoming Co. ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table purposes. ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WHITE ASH SHINGLES, of the best quality; PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CHAIRS, a large assortment of MILK CROCKS of all sizes; and a large assortment of other articles not enumerated. Call at the old stand in Ebensburg's hill like of PAINT and yellow. Large double quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles, to which anything I haven't got or can't get for you is not worth buying, and what I have on hand may always be relied on as the prices are to carry, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
☞ During last nearly THIRTY YEARS' experience in trade in this line, I am enabled to say to the people that they have in the past received a liberal share of your patronage, and I assure you that the best is always my endeavor to keep in the stock as to enable me to buy as cheaply as any one, and that such goods are always for sale as needed.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1878.

B. J. Johnston, M. J. Buck,
Chas. Shoemaker, A. W. Buck.
JOHNSTON, SHOEMAKER & BUCK,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, Pa.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
At all accessible points.
DRAFTS on the PRINCIPAL CITIES
Bought and Sold, and a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.
Accounts Solicited.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier
Ebensburg, March 19, 1880.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $120,000.
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
F. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Dec. 31, 1880.-1y.

FREIDHOFF'S BLOCK,
HIGH STREET.

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Has always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, which he offers for sale at lower prices than any dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Special attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1869.-1y.*

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. Dick's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections especially. [10-14.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.
HAY BROTHERS
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
-OF-
TIN, COPPER,
-AND-
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
SHEET METALS,
-AND-
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

J. W. SHARBAUGH & BRO.,
-DEALERS IN-
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
CLOTHING,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
NEW GOODS RECEIV'D WEEKLY
AND ALWAYS SOLD AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
☞ CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE when Goods are not desired.
J. W. SHARBAUGH & BRO.
Carrolltown, March 19, 1880.-tf.

B. J. LYNCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
MVTTRESSES, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
Altoona, Penn'a.
☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as I am confident that I can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. B. J. LYNCH.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

H. H. HENCH,
DEALER IN STRICTLY PURE
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
MIXED PAINTS Ready for Use,
VARNISH, SP. TURPENTINE, CALCIMINE,
PUTTY, WHITE GLUE,
Varnish and Paint Brushes,
AND A FULL LINE OF
FINE COLORS GROUND IN OIL,
Cheaper than anywhere else in the city.
HENCH, THE PAINTER,
13th Avenue and 16th Street,
[5-1.] ALTOONA, PA. [6m.]

McNEVIN & YEAGER,
-MANUFACTURERS OF-
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,
-AND DEALERS IN-
COOKING & HEATING STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,
1108 Eleventh Avenue, - Altoona, Pa.
One Door West of Opera House.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21, 76.-tf.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE IN EBENSBURG, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1880,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Nicholas Haller, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 70 feet on the Old Portage Railroad and extending back 160 feet to land of heirs of M. M. Adams, adjoining lot of Samuel Lee on the north and lot of M. R. McLaughlin on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Nicholas Haller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Bracken.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Israel Louder, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Reade township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Oliver Hill, W. P. Walker, Joseph Miller, and others, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Israel Louder. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of S. A. Louder, for use of Dilty, Parker & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Francis Freidhoff, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of M. M. Adams' estate and others, containing 3 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Francis Freidhoff. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Executors of M. M. Adams, for use of N. J. Freidhoff.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Emanuel W. Louder, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Reade township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Gwin, Robt Hollen, and others, containing 18 acres, more or less, all which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Emanuel W. Louder. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. M. Troxell.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Krotendorfer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Elder township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Beck, Anselm Weakland, and others, containing 42 acres more or less, about 42 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, log barn and board stable, now in the occupancy of A. Weakland. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. McNulty, for use of Henry Hopple and Jas. Kirkpatrick.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of August Reich, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jos. Wright, John Wright, Jas. F. Skelly, and heirs of Wm. Brookbank, deceased, containing 42 acres, about 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of August Reich. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Aaron Sherbine.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Samuel Kimmell, of, in and to the undivided moiety or half interest of a lot of ground situate in the West ward of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 26 feet on Big Run, and extending back 132 feet to lot of William S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, with a one story kitchen attached, now in the occupancy of John G. Lake, and a one story house, now in the occupancy of Chas. Iron. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. L. Kirkpatrick.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the deed. THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 8, 1880.-3t.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of Chest Springs Borough for the year ending April 30, 1880:

ANTHONY WELLS, Treasurer, in account with said Borough.

To cash received		$76 48
" judgment on A. Wills' docket		34 20
" fines collected		1 00—$111 68
Cr.		
By sundry paid H. A. McPike, printing		$20 15
" " Borough order of E. Fry		5 20
" " Henry Cooper judgment		36 34
" " Henry Mellon "		14 15
" " Wm. H. Soehler, att'y's fees	10 00	
" " paid Auditors' orders, 1878	3 25—	85 19
Balance due Borough		26 49

HENRY MELLON, Collector, in account with said Borough.

To amount of fines collected		$9 75
Cr.		
By expenses		2 50
Balance due Borough		$7 25

E. D. FRY, Street Commissioner, in account with said Borough.

To amount of Duplicate		$74 80
Cr.		
By work and exonerations	$22 57	
" orders paid	26 08	
" percentage on cash tax	1 80	
" services as Street Commissioner	20 00	
" amount paid for lumber	1 89—$72 23	
Balance due Borough		$ 2 57

CYRUS STITZER, Collector, in account with said Borough.

To amount of fines collected		$ 8 50
Cr.		
By judgment on S. M. Douglass' docket	$ 8 00	
" balance due from Anthony Wills	24 87	
" " " H. Mellon	7 25	
" " " E. D. Fry	1 89	
	$42 01	

We, the undersigned Auditors, have examined the above accounts and find the same correct.

JOHN WAGNER, W. W. SAUPP, W. H. JONES, } Auditors.

[7-9.-3t.]

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at Beinker's store, on Franklin street, in the borough of Johnstown, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Phillipina Kaylor, Charles Kaylor and August Keiffine, of, in and to a lot or ground situate in the borough of Woodvale, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Main avenue and running back to the Pennsylvania Rail Road, adjoining lot of George Swank on the east and lot of Charles Wendell on the west, having thereon erected a one story frame shop and board stable, now in the occupancy of Geo. Keugh. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Gick.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Casper Von Ahl, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second ward of Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street, adjoining lot of J. P. M'Conaughy on the west, lot of Cambria Iron Company on the east and Railroad on the east, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, now in the occupancy of John Stinely and Lewis Jacobs. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Nicholas Freidhoff.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the deed. THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 8, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first account of Julius Stich, assignee of A. J. Stoltz, for the benefit of creditors.

Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Assignee, as shown by his account, and of real estate sold for payment, on real estate sold by said Assignee, I will attend to the duties of my appointment, at my office, in Ebensburg, on *Saturday, July 31, 1880*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the second and final accounts of Margaret McGuire and John E. Slick, Administrators of the estate of Michael McGuire, deceased.

Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the said Administrators, as shown by their said account, I will attend to the duties of my appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on *Thursday, the 22d day of July, 1880*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county "Auditor to ascertain the shares of the heirs in the estate of Mary A. Kagle, deceased, as shown by the examination of Mary Jane Kriner et al.," hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on *Friday, August 6, 1880*, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending to the duties of his said appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

A. V. BARKER, Auditor.

Ebensburg, June 25, 1880.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of John Wagner, Assignee of James McMullen, to and amongst the lien creditors and others legally entitled thereto, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on *Thursday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1880*, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all those interested may attend if they see proper.

ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.

Ebensburg, July 9, 1880.-3t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, and was enclosed by me on the 20th of June, a three-year-old dark brindle steer, without any marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, failing in which, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

July 9, 1880.-3t* MRS. JOHN CASSIDY.

HANCOCK TO PEASE.

A LETTER BREATHING THE SPIRIT OF TRUE PATRIOTISM AND STATESMANSHIP.

Several months after the publication of Order No. 40, Governor Pease, a leading radical of Texas, addressed General Hancock an insulting letter through the press, arraigning the administration of affairs in that State. It thus became necessary for General Hancock to set forth in full the condition of affairs in Texas and the principles upon which his administration was based. This he did in a letter, of which President Johnson said he "would rather be the author than the hero of the greatest battle of the war," and of which one of the purest men and profoundest thinkers of the times said there was "nothing nobler or better in the life of John Adams, Jefferson, or Washington." We print as much of it as our space will permit:

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1868.

To His Excellency E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas:

SIR.—Your communication of the 17th of January last was received in due course of mail (the 27th of January), but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a letter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an offender by military commission or allow the civil tribunals to try him as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny that the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal local tribunals for any purpose you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration that "the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States." "But a large majority of the white population who participated in the late rebellion are embittered against the government and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless you admit they do yield to it an obedience. You proceed:

"None of this class have any affection for the government and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interests, and consider the government now existing here under authority of the United States as an usurpation of their rights. They look upon the enfranchisement of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own lawless class as acts of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas; and hence it becomes my duty—so you suppose—to set aside the local civil tribunals and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions.

My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country I could devoutly wish that no greater number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate—civil or military—is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the puritory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man and the happiest condition of his race.

When a boy I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our revolutionary war and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken his lordship denounced the British government—his government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But whoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom, or that government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the king's measures in any words or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to know that the opponents of the government in the days of the elder Adams or Jefferson or Jackson exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles, touching legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and with Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact that for one party to assert that a law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas considered acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive or insulting to them is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware, not long ago decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every State, without reference to the side they took during the rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinions freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interests. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free government, and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now at the end of almost two years from the close of the war that we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are, to tolerate again free popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty and must prevail, and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound but salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause that its advocates would silence opposition by force; and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment, or any assertion or feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in a breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with a minority on these questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives or Senate at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complain that in parts of the State (Texas) it is difficult to enforce the criminal laws, that sheriffs fail to arrest; that grand jurors will not indict; that in some cases the military acting in aid of the civil authorities have not been able to execute the process of the Courts; that petit jurors have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you, and that other persons charged with offenses have broke jail and fled from prosecution. I know not how these things are, but admitting your representations literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil tribunals and order military commissions, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union—north or south—where the like facts are not continually happening. Perfection is not to be predicted of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transactions; and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principles for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil government, regulated by laws, could have no abiding place beneath the circuit of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter that there is no local State government in Texas, and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress, which I ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in my own way and in an arbitrary manner. If such be your meaning I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, (an event which I hope no one now regrets,) the laws of Louisiana and Texas existing prior to the rebellion and not in conflict with the acts of Congress comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries, to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored in their day for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our recent trouble, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am advised, are the result of the civilization of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed.—Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance any one in favor of injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of person or property, here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the law of nations in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal Courts. Let us for a moment suppose the whole local civil code annulled, and that I am left, as commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a Military Court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partition, or descent, or title, or boundary, or settlement or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish, by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than to follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a precious treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of (my) general order No. 40, there has been a perceptible increase of crime and manifestation of hostile feeling toward the government and its supporters," and add that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

* * * *

But what was order No. 40, and how could it have the effect you attribute to it? It sets forth that "the great principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people and should ever be, that the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and property must be preserved." Will you question the truth of these declarations? Which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Whoever does so avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of despotism. Was there any intimation in general order No. 40 that any crimes or breaches of law would be countenanced? You know that there was not. On the contrary, you know perfectly well that while "the consideration of crime and offenses committed in the Fifth Military District was referred to the judgment of the regular civil tribunals," a pledge was given in order No. 40, which all understood, that the tribunals would be supported in their lawful jurisdiction, and that "forcible resistance to law would be instantly suppressed by arms." You will not affirm that this pledge has ever been forfeited. There has not been a moment since I have been in command of the Fifth District when the whole military force in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am unwilling to believe they would not call for aid if they needed it.

* * * *

That there has been no such wanton disregard of duty on the part of officials as you allege I am well satisfied. A very little while ago you regarded the present officials in Texas the only ones who could be safely trusted with power. Now you pronounce them "worthless and would set them aside."

I have found little else in your letter but indications of temper, lashed into excitement by causes which I deem mostly imaginary, a great confidence in the accuracy of your own opinions and an intolerance to the opinions of others, a desire to punish the thoughts and feelings of those who differ from you, and impatience which magnifies the shortcomings of officials who are perhaps as earnest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties as yourself, and a most unsound conclusion that while any persons are to be found wanting in affection or respect for government, or yielding it obedience from motives which you do not approve, that, and not peace, is the status and all such persons are the proper subjects for military penal jurisdiction.

If I have written anything to disabuse your mind of so grave an error, I shall be gratified.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General Commanding.

SOME THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—A mint for coining silver was established in Boston in 1652.

Bears were very numerous within two miles of Boston in 1725.

Horse-racing on Boston Common was complained of in 1769.

The first duel in the United States was fought at Plymouth, Mass., in 1621.

Captain Kidd, the pirate, was arrested in Boston and sent to England in 1699.

The Egyptians made glass and colored it beautifully 3,000 years before Christ.

THE DIFFERENCE IN HORSES.

There has been a great change in livery horses in the last twenty years. Years ago, if a young fellow wanted to take his girl out riding, and expected to enjoy himself, he had to hire an old horse, the worst in the livery stable, that would drive itself, or he never could get his arm around his girl to save him. If he took a decent-looking team, to put on style, he had to hang on to the lines with both hands, and even if he took his eyes off the team long enough to look at the suffering girl beside him, with his mouth, the chances were that the team would jump over a ditch, or run away, at the conclusion. Riding out with girls was shorn of much of its pleasure in those days. We knew a young man that was going to put one arm around his girl if he didn't lay up a cent, and it cost him over three hundred dollars. The team ran away, the buggy was wrecked, one horse was killed the girl had her hind leg broken, and her father kicked the young man all over the orchard and broke the main-spring of his watch. It got so that the livery rig a young man drove was an index to his thoughts. If he had a stylish team that was right up on the bit, and full of vinegar, and he braced himself and pulled for all that was out, and the girl sat back in the corner of the buggy, looking as though she should faint away if a horse got his tail over a line, then people said that couple was all right, and there was no danger that they would be on familiar terms. But if they started out with a slow old horse that looked as though all he wanted was to be let alone, however innocent the party look, people knew just as well as though they had seen it that when they got out on the road, or when night came on, that fellow's arm would steal around her waist, and she would snug up to him and—O, pshaw, you have heard it before.

"Well, late years the livery men have "got onto the racket," as they say at the church sociables. They have found that horses that know their business are in demand, and so horses are trained for this purpose. They are trained on purpose for out-door sparking. It is not an uncommon thing to see a young fellow drive up to the house where his girl lives with a team that is just tearing things. They prance and champ the bit and the young man seems to pull on them as though his liver was coming out. The horses will hardly stand still long enough for the girl to get in, and then start off and seem to split the air wide open, and the neighbors say, "them children will get all smashed up one of these days." The girl's father and mother see the team start, and their minds experience a relief as they reflect that "as long as John drives that frisky team there can't be no buggin' a going on." The girl's older sister sighs and says, "that's so," and goes to her room and laughs right out loud. It would be instructive to the scientists to watch that team for a few miles. The horses fairly foam before they get out of town, but striking the country road the fiery steeds come down to a walk, and they mope along as though they had always worked on a hearse. The shady woods are reached, and the carriage scarcely moves, and the horses seem to be walking in their sleep. The lines are loose on the dash board, and the left arm of the driver is around the pretty girl and they are talking low. It is not necessary to talk loud, as they are so near each other that the faintest whisper can be heard. But a change comes over them. A carriage appears in front, coming towards them. The young man picks up the lines and the horses are in the air, and as they pass the other carriage it almost seems as though the team is running away, and the girl that was in sweet repose a moment before acts as though she wanted to jump out. After passing the intruder the walk and conversation is continued. If you meet that party on the Whitefish Bay road at ten o'clock at night, the horses are walking as quietly as oxen, and they never wake up until coming into town. If the driver seems to be asleep one of the horses will kick the singletrees and wake him up, and then he pulls up the horses and drives through town like a cyclone, and when he pulls up to the house the old man is on the steps and he thinks John must be awful tired trying to hold that team. And he is.

It is thought by some that horses have no intelligence, but a team that knows enough to take in a sporadic case of buggy-sparking has got sense. These teams come high, but the boys have to have them.

A KENTUCKY ROMANCE.—A young lady from Texas was spending a summer in Kentucky, when she had a queer experience with a tramp. She was sitting out in the shade of the yard reading George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss," when a regular, ragged tramp, rednosed, asked if he could get a drink of water. He could. Must he go around the gate, or could he climb the fence? Both, if he chose to. He said "that's the way I like to hear people talk." She went and brought him the water, and after drinking it he paused and asked what she was reading. On hearing its name, he said: "Overrated; I never liked it. All depth or no depth, I don't know which. Strained characters, or no strained characters, don't know which. The novelist has tried to write a book without a well-defined plot, and has failed. Goldsmith's success as a plotless and charming writer was a bad example." "You shouldn't tear my favorite book to pieces. I like George Eliot and all her works." "You don't like 'Mill on the Floss.' You have been meddling over it for the last half hour. You only pretend to read it because you imagine that by doing so you develop literary taste." "I think, sir, 'you are impudent." "But truthful. Here's a book you should read," and the tramp took from his ragged coat a tattered copy of Dr. Barton's Anatomy of Melancholy. "Dr. Johnson said that this book was the only work that could induce him to get out of bed, mornings, sooner than his regular time of rising." "And that's why you like it," remarked the girl, taking the book. "If Dr. Johnson hadn't made that remark you would not find the work so charming." He said: "That's all right; give me some more water." She asked him why he tramped. He said, "Whisky." She said: "Why don't you quit?" He answered: "I will now, on one condition. That you will consent to be my wife. Meet me under this tree four years from to-day." "I will," said she, and she treasured up his handsome, reckless face in her memory. That was four years ago, and two or three weeks since she was in the same yard, under the same tree, when up came her tramp acquaintance, well dressed this time. They are now married.

YOUNG men should learn to say "no." A young man of New York, who hadn't learned, eloped with two girls.

EXCEEDINGLY CLOSE CALLS.

At the battle of Peach Orchard, when McClellan was making his change of base, a Michigan infantryman fell to the ground as if shot stone dead, and was left lying in a heap as the regiment changed position. The ball which hit him first struck the barrel of his gun, and glanced and struck a button off his coat, tore the watch out of his vest pocket, and then struck the man just over the heart, and was stopped there by a song-book in his shirt pocket. He was unconscious for over three-quarters of an hour, and it was fully a month before the black and blue spot disappeared.

At Pittsburgh Landing a member of the Twelfth Michigan infantry stooped down to give a wounded man a drink from his canteen. While in this act a bullet aimed at his breast struck the canteen, turned aside, passed through the body of a man and buried itself in the leg of a horse. The canteen was split open and dropped to the ground in halves.

At the second battle of Bull Run, as a New York infantryman was passing his plug of tobacco to a comrade, a bullet struck the plug and glanced off and buried itself in a knapsack. The tobacco was rolled up like a ball of shavings and carried a hundred feet away. Directly in line of the ball was the head of a lieutenant, and had not the ball been deflected he would certainly have received it. As it was he had both eyes filled with tobacco dust and had to be led to the rear.

At Brandy Station one of Custer's troopers had his left stirrup cut away by a grape shot, which passed between his legs and the horse, and blistered his skin as if a red-hot iron had been used. He dismounted to ascertain the nature of his injuries, and as he bent over, a bullet knocked his hat off and killed his horse. In the same fight was a trooper who had suffered several days with a toothache. In a hand-to-hand fight he received a pistol ball in the right cheek. It knocked out his aching double-tooth and passed out of the left-hand corner of his mouth, taking part of an upper tooth along. The joy of being rid of the aching tooth was so great that the trooper could not be made to go to the rear to have his wounds dressed.

An object, however trifling, will turn a bullet from its true course. This was shown one day at the remount camp in Pleasant Valley. They had a "bull pen" there, in which about five hundred bounty jumpers and other hard cases were under guard.—Once in a while one of these men would make a

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 16, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
Of Jefferson County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.
[Subject to decision of Democratic Conference.]
FOR STATE SENATOR:
HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro',
[Subject to decision of Democratic Conference.]
FOR ASSEMBLY:
JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg.
L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES A. LANDSBEIN, of Chest Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
WILLIAM H. SECRIEST, of Ebensburg.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.

THE man of '76—John Hancock. The man of '80—Winfield Scott Hancock.

THE three large States heretofore Republican, but which have been made doubtful by Hancock's nomination, are Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. New Jersey and Connecticut are no longer classed as doubtful States, but as certain to go for Hancock as New York.

THE Democratic National Committee met in New York on Tuesday last, and unanimously re-elected William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, Secretary. The Committee then adjourned to Governor's Island, to be present at the meeting between Gen. Hancock and Mr. English and the Committee appointed by the Cincinnati convention to inform them of their nominations for President and Vice President.

As a general, indeed an almost universal rule, Welshmen vote the Republican ticket; so that a *white* crow is about as rare a sight as a Welsh Democrat. This political steadfastness seems, however, to be rapidly weakening among the Welsh voters in the anthracite coal regions of this State. Last week a large party of Welsh excursionists went from Hyde Park and neighborhood, in Lackawanna county, to New York, and on their return trip a vote was taken on the Presidential question with the following result: Garfield, 63; Weaver, (Greenback,) 48; Hancock, 178. When Welsh voters array themselves in this way under the Hancock flag it seems pretty certain that even in this State "the melancholy days of November," of which Garfield spoke at Chicago, will prove to be a stillborn political reality.

ON our first page will be found Gen. Hancock's letter to Governor Pease, of Texas, on the establishment of military commissions in that State, and on this page we print his well-known and celebrated General Order No. 40. It will be remembered that in 1867, when Gen. Hancock was commander of the Fifth Military District, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, Congress had divided the South into a number of military depotisms, based upon the assumption that the people of that section of the Union had no longer any civil rights which a military commander was bound to respect. But when Gen. Hancock assumed control of his military province, his first act was to issue this order at New Orleans proclaiming that the constitution had survived the war and was still the rightful inheritance of all the people. Noble words from a noble man.

GEN. GARFIELD has written a long and rambling letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency into which he was pitchforked by the Chicago convention. He waves the bloody shirt with commendable modesty, and takes good care not to commit himself to any fixed policy, except that he avows himself in favor of the most liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors. In this he is consistent with his record, for no bill on that subject, no matter how extravagant, has ever failed to receive his support. He gravely informs the country that the "United States is a nation with ample powers of self-preservation"—a fact which has been illustrated on so many occasions that it deprives him of the merit of being its original discoverer. He is in favor, of course, of any number of deputy marshals to aid citizens to vote in such a way as to keep the Republican party in the ascendency by his own election to the Presidency. His letter will be indorsed by the great body of his party, though such leading Republican organs as the *Times* and the *Evening Post*, of New York, declared that a bolder declaration of Mr. Garfield's views was demanded.

THAT old line Whig fossil, Dick Thompson, of Indiana, now Secretary of the Navy, is playing the role of political braggart in his own State, and in a speech at Terre Haute on last Saturday night, said:

"The right of every citizen to vote shall be maintained at the coming election, if necessary, by all the power of the government, supported, if need be, by the army and navy."

Richard is a bold old sea dog, and only a few years ago attempted to squelch the Pope by writing a very poor book against him. As nobody that we are aware of, and certainly no Democrat, wants to prevent any man from voting, provided always that he has a legal right to vote, Thompson's gab about the army and navy is rich and rare, to say nothing of its impertinence. There will be enough voting done next November by the Hancock army—fair and honest voting, too, with no taint of fraud about it—to satisfy even Richard W. Thompson that all earthly things must have a change, including the head of the American "mayor."

WE accept as true the statement of the editor Johnstown *Tribune*, that he had no connection with that journal in 1865, when Mrs. Surratt was hung, as we thoughtlessly said he had. He now falsifies the facts, however, by denying that she was pronounced guilty by a Republican Commission, and insists that Joe Holt, who was Judge Advocate of the Commission, and Stanton, Secretary of War, both of whom he says were Democrats, were the men who were responsible for the "deep damnation of her taking off." The military commission that tried Mrs. Surratt was composed of the following officers of the army: Hunter, Wallace, Kautz, Howe, Foster, Eakin, Harris, Sampkins, and Clendenin, with John F. Hartranft as Provost Marshal General. These officers were all Republicans. Stanton became a Republican from the moment he entered Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and Holt shed his Democratic skin when he became Chief of Bureau of Military justice. These things, however, are not of much importance for any bearing they have on the low partisan purposes of the *Tribune* in its effort to injure Gen. Hancock with Catholic Irish voters. Why does the *Tribune* in referring to Mrs. Surratt always designate her as "a poor Irish-Catholic woman?" If she had been an Irish-Presbyterian, or an Irish-Episcopalian, would you have been so remarkably particular in emphasising the church to which she belonged? Was it a crime to hang her merely *because* she was a Catholic? Your sole purpose is to create that impression among Irish Democrats, not from any love you bear them but from your hatred of the Democratic party and its candidate, Gen. Hancock. Irishmen are not the fools the *Tribune* takes them to be, nor can they be driven from the support of Gen. Hancock by its canting and brazen hypocrisy. We answer NO! to the *first*, *fourth* and *fifth* questions of the *Tribune*, silly and childish though they are; to the second we reply, that we did not take charge of this paper until after 1865, and to the *third*, that we have no recollection of ever denouncing Hartranft when he was before the people for office, merely because he superintended the details of Mrs. Surratt's execution in obedience to the orders of his superior officer, both of whom acted in a ministerial and not in a judicial capacity.

THE election of Governor will take place in Indiana on the second Tuesday of October, and the Garfield organs are predicting the success of their ticket in the State, based entirely on the assumption that the Democrats are quarreling among themselves over Gov. Hendricks' defeat at Cincinnati. There is not one word of truth in this Republican boast, and it is only another instance of the wish being father to the thought. There exists no dissension whatever in the Democratic ranks in Indiana, and when Gov. Hendricks, Senator McDonald, Dan Voorhees, General Manson, General Love, ex-Congressmen Holman and Niblack, as well as other leaders of like prominence, are unitedly and enthusiastically supporting Hancock, the story of dissension in the Democratic household in Indiana vanishes into thin air. Thos. A. Hendricks, who is a prudent man and not given to idle boasting, says in a letter to a friend in Washington of so late a date as last Friday: "I want you to be assured that I will most cheerfully and earnestly do my part to secure success, as will all my friends in this State. I have no doubt of the success of the ticket." When Hendricks talks in this way he means business, and when he goes into a campaign in Indiana with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up the "hoosiers" of his State, who idolize him, always see him safely through.

No higher compliment was ever paid to Gen. Hancock than the assertion by the Republican press that Judge Black was the author of Hancock's celebrated Order No. 40, issued at New Orleans in November 1867. It must be a paper of great strength and power, or the Republican papers would not impute its authorship to so able and forcible a writer as Jeremiah S. Black. General Hancock, however, is as competent to do his own writing as he was to do his own fighting during the late war, and Judge Black, who was in London last week, disembowled this Republican canard in a cable dispatch to the New York *World*, as follows:

To the Editor of The New York World.

I am not the author of General Hancock's letters or orders concerning Louisiana. I knew nothing of them until they were printed. J. S. BLACK.

London, July 7, 1880.

This denial by Judge Black has put the Republicans on another scent, and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* thinks it has now discovered at Uniontown, Fayette county, in this State, that Hancock's famous "Special Order No. 40" was written by one Major Cox, who was an aide on Hancock's staff when the order was promulgated. We must wait to see who will be unearthed as its author after Cox denies that he had anything to do with it.

WE are glad to learn that the well-known publishing house of Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia, have in preparation and will soon issue the "Life of General Hancock," written by his old-time friend, Col. John W. Forney. The career of the brilliant soldier who is soon to be transferred to the White House furnishes material for a volume which, in deep and thrilling interest, has rarely been equaled in the annals of American biography. It is fortunate that its preparation has been assigned to Colonel Forney, who for more than a generation has been known as one of the ablest editors and most brilliant writers in America. His well-known ability and his personal intimacy with General Hancock are sufficient guarantees that the book will be full, complete and authoritative—a volume of permanent value and in this respect widely different from ordinary campaign literature. It will be sold only by subscription, and must meet with a very large sale.

THE Republican organs object to General Hancock because the Democrats of the South will support him. Suppose that the Cincinnati convention had nominated a candidate whom the Southern Democrats would *not* support, how many Northern Republicans would vote for him?

Resolved, That we arraign and denounce James A. Garfield for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Resolved, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the De Golyer Pavement Ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to the said Ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in securing a contract to procure which it corruptly spent $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was employed as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

At first sight it would impress one not acquainted with the facts that the above resolutions were concocted by a set of wicked and disloyal Democrats to destroy Mr. Garfield's reputation. But such is very far from being the case. They happen to be two of a series of resolutions adopted by a large body of Gen. Garfield's Republican constituents, on the 7th of September, 1876—more than three years after a Republican committee in Congress, appointed in pursuance of a resolution offered by James G. Blaine, had made a report, based on plain and conclusive testimony, convicting Garfield of bribery and corruption in connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal. It is not, therefore, a charge of Democratic origin, but is purely a Republican accusation made by General Garfield's own people long before his nomination at Chicago, and now when Democratic papers reproduce them they are met by the miserable assertion that they are giving circulation to an infamous libel upon him. No Democrat has ever yet libelled Gen. Garfield, or invented any false charge against him, but, on the contrary, every one of the damaging allegations concerning his Congressional record has proceeded either from his own political associates in Congress or from his own party friends at home. Republicans themselves, and not Democrats, are Garfield's accusers, and they must therefore wash their own dirty linen. How grandly in contrast with Garfield stands the brave and gallant Hancock before the American people—his personal integrity not only pure, but above suspicion—the record of his whole life "as clean as a hound's tooth."

AN INVULNERABLE RECORD.

Gen. Hancock has now been in nomination long enough to develop every objection to him if any there have been. Thus far the effort to discover a blemish on his record, or a weakness in his candidacy, has proved an utter failure. There was at first a dismal attempt to raise a cry against him as a mere soldier, but it came to nought in an ill grace on a party which availed itself of Gen. Grant's military achievements to fasten upon the country two administrations whose ignorance and shameless disregard of constitutional law were only equalled by their reckless corruptions. Moreover Gen. Hancock is not running upon his military record. But for his able exposition of constitutional principles, and his prompt and generous recognition of the civil authority as superior to the military, at a moment when every temptation was extended to him to assume absolute power, his name would never have been heard of in Cincinnati. The people honor him for the same reason that our forefathers honored Washington—his sword was never drawn against the constitution, but has been ever ready in its defense. It certainly cannot, however, be urged as a fair objection to his candidacy that he was a Union soldier; that he conquered at Gettysburg, and that his blood marks the most desperate fields of the war. We are very sure that no portion of the American people are prepared to strike down a man otherwise eminently entitled to their confidence, because he has done his duty in war as well as in peace.

And the attempt of the Republican press to make capital against Hancock out of the execution of Mrs. Surratt has turned out very badly. She was charged with conspiring to murder Mr. Lincoln; was tried by a military commission, before that class of tribunals had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; was found guilty, condemned and executed. Mr. Stanton issued the order; President Johnson set aside the writ of habeas corpus; General Hartranft was in command of the arsenal, the scene of her death. General Hancock had nothing whatever to do with it, except that he was in command of the district in which it took place, and did what in him lay to bring the case of the unfortunate woman to the favorable attention of the President, who was then completely under the influence of Messrs. Stanton and Seward. It was throughout the work of a Republican administration, and if Mrs. Surratt's death be at this day a fair subject of political discussion, the damnation of her taking off lies at the door of the Republican party, and Garfield not Hancock should be made to answer for it.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, died in that city on Saturday night last, at the advanced age of 88 years. He was born in Plymouth county, Mass., in 1792, and after receiving a liberal education, adopted the profession of law. For many years he was the editor of the *United States Gazette*, a newspaper of Philadelphia. From 1849 to 1855 he represented his district in the lower house of Congress, and in 1858 was appointed minister to Naples by President Buchanan. On his return from this mission he became editor of the Philadelphia *North American*. He published a "Grammar of the English Language," in 1824, and in subsequent years a large number of essays and addresses on social life and literature. He died a member of the Catholic Church, to which faith he became a convert many years ago. May he rest in peace.

TWO GENTLEMEN named Read, both residents of Little Rock, neither knowing the purposes, plans, or intents of the other, stood at the counter of a store, selected and purchased from the same packages gloves and cravats, left the city at the same hour, on the same mission—one going to the extreme western portion of the State by the Fort Smith road, the other to the extreme southern end of the State by the Iron Mountain road, married on the same day at the same hour and returned by corresponding trains and met at the junction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith and Iron Mountain roads, from which point both gentleman and their brides took the same train and started for the same destination, St. Louis.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—There is a horse nineteen hands high—six feet four inches—in Kittanning.

—A Chicago woman is insane from grief. In shooting carelessly at a target, she killed her son.

—James Stone is a Louisville man, 103 years old, who says he has been married eleven times.

—Adam and Eve are the names of a Chicago man and wife. They were born on the same day.

—A mail rider and his horse in Merriweather county, Ga., were both struck by lightning and killed on Friday.

—Four young women, who are leading the lives of tramps, are encamped on Sharp Mountain, near Pottsville.

—James E. Moon is mentioned as a Democratic Congressional candidate in the Tenth district. Hope he won't be eclipsed.

—The Dillsburg *Bulletin* says that gold ore has been discovered at Littlestown, Adams county, which will yield $300 to the ton.

—A reunion of old stage drivers is talked of in the central part of the State, Bellefonte being the locality where they will likely meet.

—A Pittsburg woman became excited over her child choking on a crust of bread and gave an alarm that called out the fire department.

—Mrs. Brown, on trial for the murder of her husband at Indianapolis, Ind., was on Monday condemned to death for murder in the first degree.

—It is thought that the reunion of Pennsylvania Reserves, which takes place in Harrisburg on Thursday next, will be attended by fully 800 persons.

—Mr. G. W. Williams, the colored Representative from Hamilton county, in the Ohio Legislature, is writing a history of the colored race in America.

—The three large boroughs of Pennsylvania are York, which has a population of 13,971; Pottsville, with 13,246 inhabitants, and Norristown, with 13,128.

—William Petrie was arrested on Thursday at Benton Mills, McKean county, for the murder of David Ingraham, at Bloomfield Mo., on the 16th of June.

—Edward Davis, the centenarian who died at Columbus, Ind., the other day, left twenty-eight children. The old man's aunt died last fall, aged 110 years.

—Jacob White, an old hunter of Sheffield, killed a bear weighing over 240 pounds, the other day, on Porkey ridge, a little north of Bolltown, Warren county.

—The New York *World* is soon to come out in a new form and improved by a large expenditure of money. A new office is among the improvements contemplated.

—A woman of Dover, Vt., lost the sight of one eye while asleep. She went to bed in perfect health, and awoke in the morning to find that the left eye was entirely blind.

—The census enumerators in Lumpkin county, Ga., have discovered a negress, named Matilda Hubert, who is one hundred and twenty years old, and was born in Connecticut.

—There is an apple tree on the premises of Wm. Plymire, in Washington county, which bears nine varieties, some of which are now ripe, while others will not ripen until late in the fall.

—Mrs. Alio, who is in her 107th year, walked one day from her son John's, near Tylersburg, Clarion county, to her son James Alio's, a distance of 7½ miles, and did not feel fatigued.

—A census enumerator in Washington county, this State, reports a family in which there are four children, who have not been assigned given names. The eldest of the four is aged 11 years.

—A few days ago the thermometer was ninety-two in New York and at the same time it was ninety-nine in Long Branch. Yet people call the latter place a summer resort and go there to keep cool.

—Mr. Jacob Kremer, of the Mansion House, at Watsontown, has a hog of the Poland China breed that measures six feet two inches from the tip of the nose to the tail, eight feet in girth and weighs 925 pounds.

—Thomas Boothroyd, a wealthy farmer of Howard township, Ontario, was on Saturday attacked by a boar, which threw him down and bit him in the side and throat, completely severing the jugular vein. He died in fifteen minutes.

—Some woodchoppers at Canton, Ill., sent a boy to the top of a tall tree, which they had cut almost through, to sway it in the direction which they wished it to fall. The plan was successful, except that six bones of the boy were broken.

—Cynthia and Elizabeth Taggart went to bed about forty years ago, at Middletown, Mass., and never got up again. Their disease, if they had any, was merely a lack of vitality. Cynthia died recently, and Elizabeth is very low.

—Peter, a 14-year-old son of P. J. Sullivan, was killed and another boy had his leg broken by an explosion of blasting powder in an old lock-up at Holyoke, Mass., an Saturday night. Sullivan's body was blown through the roof.

—The Reading *Eagle* says that a fish two inches long was taken from the ear of a boy named George Whitman, of that city, on Thursday. The fish entered his ear while he was in bathing, remaining two weeks and causing him great pain.

—Mrs. Margaret Perry, of New Orleans, whose husband died four months ago, gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, on the day on which the Cincinnati Convention reached a nomination, and called the trio Hancock, English and America.

—John McCullough, a boy, has been arrested at Pittsburg for causing the death of his step-brother, William Burke, by kicking him. The superintendent of the cemetery, a Mr. Henry, has been arrested for refusing to deliver the body of Burke to the Coroner.

—Phelim Toole, a St. Louis fireman, distinguished himself for bravery at the Southern Hotel fire, a few years ago, and received a testimonial. He has now been killed by the explosion of a fire extinguisher, with which he had entered a burning house to rescue inmates.

—The Galveston *News* says that Currie, the assassin, is a Northern man, born in New York, and that he first came South in the Federal cavalry. No Southerner ever made friends with him, and his liberty was secured only by the sharp practice of his heavily-paid lawyers.

—Mrs. Mary Jane Rozelle, of Oswego, N. Y., died on June 5, after 106 years of life. She was married seventy-five years ago, and has been the mother of fifteen children. Her husband died in 1864, aged 110. Up to a few days before her death she was physically and mentally active.

—The province of Buenos Ayres counts 54,000,000 sheep, of which 13,000,000 belong to Irish settlers within a day's ride of the city. These flocks will suffice, if necessary, to feed the National Government army for many years, without counting 8,000,000 cows, which belong mostly to natives.

—Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks joins Judge Luke P. Poland in certifying to candidate Garfield's good character. As one of the members of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee in 1873, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks joined Judge Luke P. Poland in pronouncing Congressman Garfield a perjurer.

—Mr. Hayes received on Monday from a stranger a new design for an American flag, with a request that he urge its adoption upon Congress. The improvement proposed consists in placing under the union of stars a white heart, containing a lion and a lamb, surmounted with clasped hands.

—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "The examination yesterday (Friday) of Mrs. Vankirk, who is charged with poisoning her step-mother and half-brother, resulted in her being held for trial. She could not furnish the bail required. There were traces of poison in the stomachs of both the deceased."

—McCormick & Co.'s elevator in Chicago, containing 50,000 bushels of corn and 2,000 bushels of wheat, was burned at midnight on Friday by an incendiary fire. The loss is fully $50,000. Milton Rogers & Son's warehouse, filled with stoves, adjoining the elevator, was also burned, which will increase the loss to probably $75,000.

—A gravel train on the Long Island railroad ran under a wire rope by which a derrick was sustained near the track, between Pearsall's Station and E. Rockaway, on Wednesday last, and thirty-five Italian laborers on board were swept from the cars and all more or less injured, three of them fatally and seven others very seriously.

—A Canandaigua, N. Y., mother thought her little daughter merited a whipping, and as she aimed to strike her the Newfoundland dog of the family caught the menacing arm in his mouth, but did not bite. The father, coming in at that moment, out of curiosity made a pretence of punishing the child and his arm was arrested in the same way.

—When Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, of Corydon, Ind., departed this life a few days ago, she was the oldest inhabitant of the State. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and reached the astonishing age of 105 years. She was the mother of 11 children, the grandmother of 49, the great-grandmother of 155, and the great-great-grandmother of 33.

—Mrs. Hancock is a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The little church on Governor's Island, which is supported by Trinity Parish, has been attended by Mrs. Hancock during her residence at that station, and she has in fact contributed to the service by regularly playing the organ for the Sunday gatherings there.

—During a storm on Friday night a boat, containing a man named Milner, his wife, two children and a boy named Rose was capsized in Lake Winnebago, near Milwaukee, Wis. The boy Rose was drowned, the rest clung to the bottom of the boat for twenty hours, the woman having a fifteen year old boy lashed to her back. The boy died on Saturday, and the others are in a critical condition.

—Charles Celler, of San Francisco, was a handsome, plausible fellow, and had little difficulty in inducing Nellie Brady to elope, for she was only 16 years old, and inclined to be very sentimental. After a few weeks of married life, spent in a rough and obscure mining town, she made up her mind to return to her parents. He tried to dissuade her, and, failing in that, murdered her and committed suicide.

—Miss Susan Perry, aged 17, a student in the Normal College, New York, swam from the foot of 96th street, North river, to the dock above Fort Lee, a distance of more than five miles, on Saturday last. The tide and wind were against her. She had not been in the water for more than two years to swim any considerable distance. Before long she in to take a ten-mile swim up the Hudson to Yonkers.

—The New York *World* says: Really the crimes of Gen'l Hancock transcend belief. It has now been discovered by the *Times* and *Tribune* that he once actually allowed himself to be cheated by a skilful operator out of a thousand dollars! There is nothing in the account books of Oakes Ames or the De Golyer contractors to warrant the belief that such an imputation can ever be successfully put upon General Garfield!

—Every day men and women kill themselves, choosing to go to the awful uncertainties of a world of which they know nothing, rather than stay any longer in this world of which they know too much. Well-to-do people, in happy homes, read the story of these self-murderers in the newspapers without suspecting for a moment that it in any way concerns them, or that they have any responsibility in the premises.

—James Morton got married clandestinely in Pittsburgh, and took his wife to Detroit, where they had their first quarrel. In order to frighten her, he declared that he was going to desert her, and then went away from the hotel. On the following day he returned to find that his plan had been most effective. Mrs. Morton had swallowed morphine, and neither his lamentations nor the doctor's efforts could save her life.

—An unknown lady having saved an aged one armed gentleman by putting a life-preserver on him in the Seawanhaka disaster, the latter advertised in the *Herald* personals. He found her in the person of a lady who had also saved her two daughters. In strong contrast with this heroine is the story which comes from St. Paul, in which seven strong men swam away to shore from a capsized boat and left seven women and children to drown.

—Johnnie Cain, aged 2 years and 7 months, the son of John Cain, of New Orleans, who disappeared on the 27th, is now believed to have been stolen. He has light hair, inclined to curl, blue eyes and his upper front teeth are gone. The child is well grown, and talks plainly for his age. He has a full face, fair complexion and girlish appearance. Although $1,000 reward is offered, the police find no traces of the boy, and think that he has been carried away.

—At the Byers, Col., railroad depot, on Sunday evening, an unknown tramp, about 30 years of age, while engaged in conversation suddenly drew a large butcher's knife and gave Samuel Green a cut over the eye, cut John McGlynn so that his bowels came out, and then stabbed Frank McCracken, the telegraph operator, probably fatally, in the left side. McCracken ran across the street, followed by the tramp, who was shot dead by a constable. The tramp could not be identified, but was supposed to have been a maniac.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made arrangements for the erection of houses for its trainmen at the stations where they have to change and wait over—Jersey City, Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh, Pa. They will contain reading-rooms, bath-rooms with hot and cold water, dormitories and closets, and they will be so managed by the local officials as to be kept in order and yet be brought into general use by the trainsmen. This is a commendable provision and worthy of imitation by other great corporations.

—Mr. J. R. Alexander, who lives in Jackson county, Mo., in breaking a piece of newly-cleared land a few days since, plowed up a box twelve inches long and eight inches wide. The plow striking it, burst it open. The contents had been so far decayed that when the air struck them they crumbled to dust. Enough was visible to show that they had been paper bills of the denomination of $100. In the lid of the box were cut in rude letters: "Aug. 23, 1864—$18,000." It had been buried by one of Quantrell's robber band, who was court-martialled and shot for atrocities.

—Charles Palm served three years in the Ohio penitentiary. Though innocent of the crime with which he was charged, that of obtaining money under false pretence, he was so bunglingly defended that the jury pronounced him guilty. The prosecuting witness swore that the money in question was $105, all in ten and twenty dollar bills, and the impossibility of the amount being so constituted was not brought out. However, Palm says he is not sorry, for while working in prison at shoemaking he invented a machine of enough value to support him during the rest of his life.

—Mrs. Sarah Collins, a dissolute white widow, died at Wytheville, Va., on Friday afternoon after a brief illness and was buried next day. Just after her death a strong disagreeable smell rendered the room untenable, and during the deodorization a flour barrel was discovered containing the festered remains of five small children murdered by the deceased. The remains were past recognition, but hanging from the skulls were long straight locks of blonde hair, proving them to have been white children. Acting Coroner Obenchain took the remains in charge, but death had placed the guilty woman beyond the reach of human laws.

—Thursday night, about midnight, Thomas de Jarnette entered a bagnio at Danville, Va., inquiring for Mollie de Jarnette, and at his request the two went into a private room. Repeated pistol shots followed. The police broke into the room, and the girl was found on the floor, her brother standing by, pistol in hand. He immediately confessed shooting his sister, averring he had done it to wipe out the disgrace on the family. The girl was shot five times, two shots being fatal. She protests the brother was right in taking her life, and begs he be not punished. Before the brother was taken to prison he and the sister embraced. The brother is a telegraph operator, aged 20, and the sister is 17 years old.

—The census enumerator of Robeson township, Berks county, came across a singular family on the premises of Col. L. Heber, in that township. It consists of two old maids and two old bachelors, the oldest member being 60 years of age and all born in the house in which they live. There is no floor in the house and the door is so low that no person can enter without stooping, nor is it possible for a man of medium stature to stand erect inside of the house, owing to the low ceilings. The smallest person in the family measures five feet seven inches in height. None of them can either read or write. They are engaged in no occupation and earn their subsistence chiefly by picking berries on the hills.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Mr. John Quinn, the well-known C., S. and C. engineer, tells of a strange occurrence near Clyde on the day previous. A young lady, with a bundle, got on the train for Castalia. While the train was going twenty miles an hour she suddenly rushed from her seat and jumped from the train, turning several handsprings a great deal more forcible than elegant. Expecting to find her dead, the train backed, and she was carried into a farm-house, but she proved to be almost unhurt, having fallen on a pile of sand. On being questioned as to her strange freak, she could give no other reason than that she was seized with an uncontrollable desire to jump off. There was no indication of attempted suicide in the case.

—Covington, Iowa, is a doomed city. It is situated on a bend of the Missouri river, the banks of which are being eaten away. The ground on which the Court House stood a year ago is now covered by many feet of water. The cutting away is done unevenly. On a recent Sunday the current set in shore and took off a strip of land thirty feet wide in a few hours. No invasions were made for another week, when another slice was taken off. When half a dozen buildings were moved back thirty feet and the next day the land on which they had stood was all gone. The residents have tried to moor trees and logs to the bank, in the hope of forming a barrier for the flood, but the current is so swift and the water so deep that these attempts have failed.

—In the ratification meeting in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Saturday night, where the united Democracy of the whole country nominated Hancock and English to lead the Presidential contest of 1880, Democrats of all shades of opinion on questions which do not enter into this canvass attested by their presence the harmony of the party in support of the candidates who stand for peace, order and reunion. In the speeches delivered there, as in the excellent speech with which General Ewing led off the work of the year the other day in this city, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, one note was dominant—the determination of the whole Democratic party to sink all other issues in the paramount purposes of putting an end to sectionalism in American politics. That is the note of union and the note of victory. The hour has come for this good work, and with the hour we have the man.

A DECENT CANVASS.—By all means let us have a decent canvass.

The Republican papers insist on it and it shall begin here and now.

Gen. Garfield is a very nice man.

He doesn't wear a corset.

He doesn't bathe in whisky.

He doesn't wear kid gloves at the dinner table.

He hasn't a double chin.

We don't know what church his wife belongs to.

He never swears, but often prays when he gets into a tight place.

He is supposed to be praying now.

His aims in life have always been honorable, including Oakes Ames.

He is not a cosmopolite, but an Ohio man.

He wasn't much of a soldier man.

He preferred to be a Congressman.

He was a poor boy, and therefore had to borrow $329 from Oakes Ames.

De Golyer thought well of him.

Kelly and Killinger wouldn't vote for him for Speaker.

But they know him better now.

He helped to cheat Tilden.

But he did it to help an Ohio man.

He is a liberal minded fellow.

He allowed Dick Parsons to get away with the lion's share of the De Golyer fee.

He is a statesman of enlarged views.

That is, a free trade protectionist and protective free trader.

John Sherman regards him as an honest man.

Especially since the Chicago convention.

In short, he is an angel in boots.

But he'll never be President.

For one very good reason.

He will be beaten by Hancock.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

ANOTHER HANCOCK REPUBLICAN.—The Adrian (Mich.) *Press* says:

As an instance of Hancock's broad, generous sympathy, and his devotion to the interests of his soldiers, we mention the case of a soldier who now resides in this city, who was known for his courage and pluck. We refer to Judson Beach, who, at the battle of Gettysburg, had been overcome with the heat, and was left by his companions under a tree to care for himself. He soon afterward prostrate and unable to move, and found death staring him in the face. Gen. Hancock and staff came galloping by, and the gallant commander saw the prostrate soldier under the tree, reined in his horse and asked what ailed him. Beach was unable to reply except with a groan. Hancock leaped from his horse, and, by the soldier, soon learned what was the trouble. He at once produced a flask of liquor and a canteen of water, and, after giving him a drink, proceeded with his own hands to bathe Beach's head and heal, and succeeded in so far restoring him that he could speak. Hancock then ordered an ambulance and sent him off the field.

"And now, when he saved my life, can I forget him?" says Beach; and though he has ever been a Republican, there is no danger of his ever forgetting the big-hearted General who cared for the private soldier. Beach was too good a soldier to forget.

THE following is a sample of the letters which are daily received by Gen. Hancock from his old soldiers all over the country:

"SPRINGFIELD, O., June 29, 1880.

"*Major General W. S. Hancock.*

"DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of writing to you, as I am one of the old soldiers belonging to your Second Army Corps, Second Division, Third Brigade, Fourth Ohio volunteers (Carroll's). I think I have the right to address you. My first vote I cast when in your command in front of Petersburg, Va. I voted for Abraham Lincoln. I have voted for every Republican candidate from that day to this. I have had your photograph in my album for sixteen years, and as soon as you received the nomination I said I would never go back on my old commander. I will support you with all my heart, hoping you may pull through, as you often did in the days of 1863 and 1864, and that end may do as well as we did on the morning of May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House. 'Carry the works.' Yours respectfully, CHARLES A. SMITH."

Hancock at Gettysburg.

The following extract relating to the fearless bravery and high soldierly qualities of General Hancock at the decisive battle of Gettysburg, is taken from a sketch of his life written by Gen. James S. Brisbin and published in the Philadelphia *Times* a short time before the meeting of the Cincinnati convention:

"Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg and seemed the very incarnation of war. On the second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful succession when the rebels concentrated the fire of one hundred and fifty guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell screamed and hissed everywhere; it seemed as though nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every slight shelter that the light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like hail on roofs, for the best of battlefields. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war never had seen anything like that commande, and the oldest soldier began to be uneasy for the result. Brigade after brigade were stricken down; the cheers of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest hearts had begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by any army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and General Hancock, with his staff—Major Mitchell, Captain Bingham, Captain Dan Cruger, Captain Brent—and corps flag flying in the hands of Private Wells, appeared on the right of his line uncovered, and rode down the front of his men to the left. Every soldier held his breath, expecting every moment to see him fall from his horse pierced by a dozen bullets, but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment bearing great gaps in the ranks by his side.

"Stormed at by shot and shell,
Boldly he rode, and well.

"Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of his General and he vowed to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line the rebel batteries ceased to play, and Pickett's infantry, 18,000 strong, were seen coming from the woods and advancing up the hill. Hancock knew the artillery fire had been intended to demoralize the Union army, to subdue the third infantry which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse he rode slowly up his line from left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to the troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their General, could now hardly restrain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing rebels. Eighty guns which Hancock had concentrated opened their brazen mouths and streams of solid bullets tore through the third line of the rebels to the breasts of the Confederates. It was an awful day and Longstreet's "Old Guard of the South" melted away like snow. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 5,000 fell or were captured on the hillside. Thirty stand of colors and an immense number of small arms were taken. Hancock was conspicuous on this terrible day, as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory, he was seen to reel in his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his horse. A ball had pierced his thigh, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal.

"Tell General Meade," said Hancock, addressing his aide, "that the left of the Second Corps, under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front."

When the aide delivered the message to General Meade and added his General was dangerously wounded, Meade said: "Say to General Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded and that I thank him for myself and for the country for the services he has rendered to-day."

HANCOCK'S FAMOUS ORDER.—Following is the full text of Hancock's celebrated Order No. 40, the authorship of which the Republican organs have sought in vain to impute to Judge Black, who promptly squelched the story by telegraphing a denial from Europe, where he is at present sojourning:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 29, 1867.

1. In accordance with general order No. 83, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 20, 1867, Major-General W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

II. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be the endeavor of these commands to deserve this blessing. It is a means to this great end to regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws in the most efficient manner under existing circumstances.

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when war ceases, and the armies have been overthrown, and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

DAY MORNING, - JULY 16, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

...Flower and the Other Place.

...Dean and wife are at Seaside, N. J.

...rain and plenty of it on Wednesday.

...has a big boom on boarders from

...paddling at Carrolltown has been

...under office.

...first half of the year 1880 has com-

...March to eternity.

...now ranks as the tenth city in

...in population.

...and next year Senator Baumer, of

...., was in Ebensburg this week.

...want to buy goods cheap, and of

...go to McDonald & Co., Lo-

...John Dailey, of Paintertown, West-

...county, was recently gored to

...a bull.

...want to buy good goods at honest

...to McDonald & Co.'s cheap cash

...Carrolltown, Pa.

...of the late intimations about the

...you got, didn't those who addressed

...was it——bly hot?

...meetings are being held in Johns-

...urge the erection of a new bridge

...Shoup creek at that place.

...s Barker & Bro. keep a full stock of

...nails, putty, glass, nails, varnishes, etc., ...they will at the lowest prices.

...Jones and others will undoubtedly ...ease by buying their rakes, scythes, ...and all such articles at Barkers'.

...Jackson township youth named An-...from a cherry tree a few days ago ...severed his left arm near the elbow.

...watermelon" which sported no less ...four rattles was killed in a harvest ...on Kittanning Point a few days ago.

...lot of German carp in a pond near ...Conway have doubled in size since ...were located therein about seven weeks ...

...is stated that a man in this coun-...starts of bees which, as he alleges, ...a hundred pounds of honey in fif-...

...Harry Engelhart ate new cucumbers ...in his own garden Wednesday of last ...and yet they say this climate of ours ...severe!

...the "elephant" overall at Barker's, ...a pair of which is warranted not to rip ...or even wear out within a reasonable ...of time.

...A. B. Cooper, brother-in-law of Col. ...E. Piper, formerly of this place, died ...home in Gallitzin on Wednesday ...of last week.

...and Denny, of Tyrone, had his right ...legally Naturalized the other day by be-...and enrolled between two cars he ...injured in coupling.

...are already five full fledged brass ...in and about Johnstown, but as if ...were not enough, two more are just ...through the shell.

...James G. Mason went out gunning ...last week, and upon his return ex-...to his little people one fox and one ...inside of the chase.

...mare owned by ex-Sheriff Myers ...Jr. H. Myers, was struck by light-...and instantly killed between 2 and 3 ...o'clock Thursday) morning.

...a milksnake with seventeen buttons, ...which are to be twenty years, and mea-...sures six feet six inches, was killed near Dun-...more, this county, on Tuesday.

...Should the law positively forbids it at ...present time, it is said that squirrels ...in immense numbers are being slaughter-...ed in most sections of the county.

...The "intelligent compositor" of the Al-...toona Tribune made an awful botch of the ...proceedings of the Printers' Executive Com-...mittee in this place on Saturday last.

...As the cherry crop, which is beginning ...to ripen, will be exceedingly large one in ...this county, in ten days from date the fruit ...pickers will be selling for three cents a quart.

...Last Saturday evening excursion train ...left Pittsburgh to this point on its last trip ...for the season, carrying a number of passengers, the majority of whom registered at the summer hotels.

...Mr. Lutzinger for it, but they stop crying ...after they have taken a single dose, as Dalley's Baby Syrup cures all the pains ...and ills of infants and children.

...The esteemed friend ex-Sheriff Ryan ...and eldest daughter, Mary, of Johns-...town were visiting among their many ...friends this week. There are ...no welcomer.

...The Altoona *Sun* says that the Execu-...tive Committee of the J. V. P. A. "assem-...bled at the Ebensburg residence of the Sec-...retary." Is it sure that the meeting ...was held at his country residence?

...Samuel Marsh, aged 19, of Morrell-...ville, fell from a swing, a dis-...tance fifteen feet, on Saturday ev-...ening, and fractured her left thigh bone ...just above what is known as the "upper third."

...The daughter of Mr. H. B. Michaels, ...of Conemaugh, fell from a cherry tree ...last week, and striking her side on the ...corner of a picket fence, received an ugly ...as well as severe internal injuries.

...Nothing took place at the Church of ...the Holy Name at an early hour on Sunday ...last, the contracting parties being a ...couple of our townsman, Mr. John Grief, ...the gentleman whose name and residence ...we omit to be Butler.

...Some sick chickens. Save your poul-...try and cure them of disease by using Ro-...wland's Poultry Powder. It has never failed ...in Chickens, and all diseases to which ...they are subject. Price 25 cents per pack-...age. [6-25.-1m.]

...Mr. Huntley has just received a fresh ...supply of Osborne's ready-mixed family paints, ...in seventeen different shades, made of the ...purest white lead and linseed oil and put up ...in quarter pint, half pint, one pint and quart ...cans.

...McDonald & Co., of Loretto, Pa., sell ...best scythes at 70 cents, grain scythes at ...best snaths at 15 cents, good rakes at 16 ...cents, flour at $6.00 per barrel, salt at the ...lowest prices and fruit cans at 35 cents per ...dozen.

...Gen. L. W. Hall, of Hartisburg, is ...spending the dog-days at Belmont, in this ...county. In other years he resided in Altoona, ...and for one term represented the district ...of Cambria, Blair and Clearfield ...in the State Senate.

...An infant child of Mr. John Killian, of ...Johnstown, was smothered to death on last ...Saturday afternoon. The *Call* says that it ...had fallen asleep when one of the old-...folks laid a pillow over its face with ...the above result.

...Rt. George Barrett and Charlie, his son, ...of Altoona. Mr. Barrett is an accomplished ...civil engineer, and expects to be invited to ...undertake the job of running an experiment-...al line between Ebensburg and Cherrytree ...with the contemplated new railroad.

...L. Johnston, Esq., Judge Thomas ...and C. E. Zahn, Esq., of this place, ...left this morning for Erie to-day, ...where they have been called to serve as ...jurors in the U. S. Circuit Court, which con-...venes in that city on Monday next.

...A female domestic in this place is said to ...have pawned her jaw out of gear the other ...day, and was pretty badly scared at the ...prospect of being deprived of woman's best ...means of offence and defence until Dr. Grif-...fin came to her aid and set the machinery ...all right in motion.

...Even in this high latitude—over twenty-one hundred feet above the level of the sea—the heat for the most part is exceedingly oppressive, the thermometer having for several days this week been gallivanting in the shade away up among the nineties.

...Rev. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, will sever his connection with that congregation at an early day. He has received and will accept a call from a church in Ohio, whither he will bear with him the esteem of all who know him.

...The Hollidaysburg *Standard* has no hesitation in saying that Gen. Coffroth will be unanimously re-nominated for Congress, and he will be re-elected easily. So faithful and obliging a representative the people of this district could not readily replace.

...Walking matches all over the country have been the real style; but the "true agony" has been shown in those innumerable matches nightly walked by anxious fathers carrying crying babies. The remedy—Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

...Col. A. K. M'Clure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who has been enjoying the pure air and rich fare at the Cresson Mountain House, contemplates an early visit to Ebensburg, no doubt with the intention of writing up our town for the edification of his numerous and appreciative readers.

...A monster Democratic mass meeting is to be held in Johnstown some time during the coming month, and arrangements have been made for securing the presence of Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan as one of the speakers. Of course our local Hancock and English Club will attend in a body.

...When you want to invest in a pair of shoes, don't forget to examine the large and elegant assortment at Barkers'. They carry a larger stock than all the other stores in town, and have some special inducements to offer. Money can certainly be saved in the purchase of shoes at Barkers'.

...The following are the names of the members of Co. A, Fifth regiment, N. G. P., who withdrew from that organization at the expiration of their five years' term of service: Sergeant W. H. Davis, Sergeant D. H. Kinkead, Corporal Jack Davis, Philip Jones, Howard Bailey, Charles B. Moore.

...The Ebensburg School Board have for the fourth time selected Prof. Lyte as superintendent of our borough schools, and have also reduced the number of schools from six to five. There can be no doubt about the wisdom of the first move, and for aught we know the other move is equally wise.

...An Altoona man who loves the flowing bowl not wisely but too well has requested the Mayor of that city to have written notices posted up in the hotels cautioning the proprietors against selling him any intoxicating beverages, he being minus the backbone necessary to resist the temptation when it presents itself.

...Arthur Moore has sued the city of Altoona for $10,000 damages, the allegation made by him in support of said claim being that he recently tripped on a defective board-walk and has been maimed for life. And now the taxpayers over there begin to ask: "Arthur Moore men likely to get in the same predicament?"

...Everybody likes good, sweet, white bread, and everybody, therefore, should buy their flour from V. S. Barker & Bro., who keep none but the best and furnish it at prices fully as cheap as others in the business charge for an inferior article. Hence it behooves all who want good bread to buy their flour at Barkers'.

...We learn from the Altoona *Tribune* that the dwelling house of a widow lady named Saunders, distant about three miles from Cresson, this county, was destroyed by fire between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last. If the story is true it seems strange that some reader of the FREEMAN hasn't sent us the particulars.

...The Altoona *Sun* says that the Gallitzin tunnel was not long enough on Sunday last for the osculatory exercises indulged in by a young Hebrew couple. When the observation car emerged into the light at the end of the tunnel the gentleman's arms had not yet resigned their precious burden. It was so awful sudden, you know.

...A short distance east of Summitville, this county, on the line of the turnpike, is a never-failing spring of excellent water. Its location is one of the highest points of the Alleghany mountains, the altitude being at least 2,300 feet above tide-water. What we want to know is whether there is another spring in the State so high up in the world as this one.

...Geo. W. Doughman, of Altoona, a freight conductor on the Middle Division, P. R. R., was knocked from the bumper of one of the cars in the railroad yard at Harrisburg on last Monday afternoon, in consequence of two sections of the train coming together, and falling on the track several of the wheels ran over his right arm and severed it near the shoulder.

...Mr. A. C. Overholt, a prominent coke manufacturer at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, had one of his arms terribly crushed by being caught between the bumpers of two cars he was coupling together at his works on Saturday last. It was thought that amputation would have to be resorted to, though whether it was or not we have thus far failed to learn.

...Register and Recorder Lake and family returned home from their nearly two-weeks' trip to Iowa on Friday evening last, since when that gentleman has been under the weather physically, and has for the most part been confined to the house. We hope his indisposition will be of brief duration and that the ailment will "draw it mild" on his well developed "corporosity."

...A seven-year-old son of Mr. Wm. Page, who resides about a mile and a half from Fairview, Jackson township, had his left foot cut off by a mowing machine on Monday last. So neat and complete was the work of amputation that Dr. John Lowman, who was summoned from Johnstown, had nothing to do but dress the wound, the flow of blood having in some way been stayed before his arrival.

...Of all the modern inventions the Patent Incubator takes the lead, but experience teaches all that whether poultry is hatched by the patent process with artificial heat, or by the old original way patented by nature, they are subject to cholera, gapes, etc., and experience likewise teaches those who have tried Roberts' Poultry Powder, in such cases, that it is a sure cure every time. Go to Barkers' for it. [6-25.-1m.]

...In the matter of clothing V. S. Barker & Bro. are as usual taking the lead. They keep a large and compicte stock of all sizes, styles and qualities, and the fact that many persons living or working at a considerable distance from Ebensburg send to said firm for their wearing apparel is evidence sufficient that Messrs. Barker sell better goods at lower prices than can be bought anywhere else in this vicinity.

...The Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg at the Church of the Holy Name this (Friday) morning, immediately after High Mass, which will be celebrated at 9 o'clock. There are over sixty children and adults upon whose the sacrament is to be conferred, among the number being one or more converts. The ceremony will be an interesting and impressive one.

...A stroke of lightning attempted to demolish a Pittsburgh drummer named C. S. Wilson, at Millwood, Westmoreland county, on Friday last, but miserably falling in its mission, only made itself the more ridiculous by tearing off his shoes and burning one of his feet quite severely. Next time the electric fluid goes out on a strike it should try its hand on something less adamantine than a commercial traveler.

...John E. Scanlan, Esq., of this place, left on Wednesday evening for Harrisburg, where he is now (Thursday) participating with many of his old soldier associates in a reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. We believe Mr. Scanlan is the only member of the organization in this vicinity who has taken any reunion in his on this occasion.

...That it is never too late to do good is well exemplified in the case of Mr. Vincent Tonkin, of Cherrytree, who took unto himself a wife about a year ago, after having pursued the path of single wretchedness for nearly if not quite half a century, and as a natural result was last week presented with a bouncing boy baby, whose arrival, it is needless to say, has opened a well spring of joy in the heart of the happy Tonkin.

...Two Altoona women named Rhodes and Lantz deserted their husbands on Tuesday last, the former taking with her $80, and the latter, as is alleged, gobbling up about $500, the property of their respective lords, with which they started east on the noon train, no doubt intending to have a gay time of it while the money holds out. How sharper than a Lantz will it be for the wayward wives when the Rhodes they are traveling come to a sad and sudden termination!

...Mr. Abel Lloyd, assignee of Isaac Crawford, sold at public sale at the Court House, on last Saturday afternoon, a tract of land situate in Cambria township, one mile south of Ebensburg. Mr. Ed. James was the purchaser, for Hon. A. A. Barker, and the price bid was $657. A house and lot on corner of Centre and Sample streets, this borough, were offered for sale at the same time, but as $1,000 was the highest bid that could be secured, the sale was postponed until the 7th of August.

...We have heretofore announced that our local military organization (Co. A, Fifth N. G. P.) had received their new two-band guns, and now add that a short time since their requisition for knapsacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes, etc., was duly honored by the proper authorities. New recruits are flocking to the standard of Co. A, in considerable numbers, and the likelihood is that ere long Captain Davis will find his command filled up to the maximum, if you know how full that is.

...Mr. Samuel Dibert, of Kernville (Johnstown), while in the act, on Friday evening last, of stepping out into the back yard of his residence with his three-year-old son, crippled in both legs from birth, in his arms, he accidentally tripped on the guard-board placed across the opening to prevent the baby from tumbling out of the kitchen door, and was thrown to the ground, a distance of about four feet, falling in such a way as to double up the left leg of the child and fracture the bone at the thigh.

...We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation and programme of the "Class-Day Exercises, at the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.," held on last Tuesday afternoon, which reached us accompanied with the compliments of our young friend and patron, Mr. J. C. Brown, of Washington township, who is a student at said institution and took a prominent part in the class day exercises, his name being the third on the list, and we doubt not that his effort, entitled "Consolation," was a credit to his mind and heart.

...Capt. D. E. Perry, of the U. S. Navy, has been sojourning with his wife, who is a sister of the well known wholesale grocer, Mr. T. C. Jenkins, of Pittsburgh, at the Lloyd House, in this place, for several weeks past. The Captain is connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and has command of a government vessel plying between that port and Baltimore. He is an ardent Democrat and has an abiding faith in the election of Hancock and English. May his brightest anticipations in this respect, as in all others, be fully realized.

...We noted the fact last week that a small egg, fully formed and with a perfect shell, had been found in a larger egg at the residence of the writer hereof, and now we have to chronicle a similar find at the Mountain House, this place. The one found in this latter instance is quite diminutive, but none the less complete as to shell and shape. If these eggs-traordinary evidences of a remarkable hen-terprise among the lay members of the feathered tribe don't betoken the election of Hancock and English and the whole Democratic ticket, we would like to know what they do portend anyhow.

...Hon. John D. Thomas had a rather unpleasant experience last Sunday. He had taken his relative, Mr. Charles Langbein, Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, to his home in Chest township in a buggy, and was on his return trip, when, descending a steep hill, one strap of the reins gave way. The pressure on the remaining strap to restrain the horse had the natural effect of turning the animal square around, with the result of irretrievably wrecking the buggy, while the horse, in his efforts to free himself from the debris, was considerably injured. Mr. T. saved himself from harm by a well-timed jump.

...Mr. Al. Ward, late census enumerator for Ebensburg borough and Cambria township, and second oldest son of Mr. Martin Ward, of the West ward, turned his face in the direction of New York city on Wednesday evening last, in obedience to a telegram from his brother M. H. Ward, who holds a responsible position in the service of the American Express Company, 65 Broadway. What is in store for Al. in the way of employment has not yet transpired, but we are sure that he will perform his part, whatever it may be, with honesty and fidelity, and the good wishes of hosts of friends, young and old, are with him in his new departure.

...Messrs. Wilkinson & Everly have recently completed and have now on exhibition, at their marble works on Centre street, a very handsome headstone intended to mark the last resting-place of the recently deceased and beloved wife of Mr. Geo. J. Schwaderer, of Summitville. It is a work of art that bears unmistakable evidence of a master hand—an honor to Mr. Schwaderer and a credit to the mechanic who designed and executed it—and as such is well worthy the examination of all who wish to secure anything in that line of the very best material, finest finish and at prices which no other marble manufacturer can excel as to cheapness. Give them a call.

...Mr. Rhinehart, of Tyrone, is the name of the gentleman to whom has been sub-let the contract of building the foundation of the new Court House. The base is to be eighteen inches of concrete, and several workmen are engaged preparing stone for that purpose. The delivery of the larger stone, which is being quarried on the premises of Mr. Griffith J. Jones, two miles west of town, will be begun in a few days. Operations looking toward the making and burning of a million brick are being rapidly pushed forward.—The energy developed by the contractor, Mr. Shenk, shows him to be emphatically the right man in the right place, and the coming of winter will find the edifice full well advanced.

...A good many years ago a well was sunk on the edge of the pavement in front of the Court House yard, for the purpose of procuring a supply of drinking water. Between digging and boring, a depth of 100 feet was attained, when, no traces of water having been discovered, the hole was filled up again. Then, another well was sunk at a distance of about sixty feet away from the other, and, at the depth of only 15 feet, water in abundance was found. This water is as good as is pumped out of the ground anywhere, is ice-cold, and is absolutely free from mineral or metallic taint, and is the same that is to-day quaffed by the Court House officials and all others who take kindly to such a weak beverage.

...Our big hearted and able-bodied friend Tom Byrne, of 152 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, where he represents his father in the wholesale liquor business, and whose family by the way, are just now sojourning at the Callan House, Cresson, has just sent us another token of his generous esteem in the shape of a box of prime Havana cigars—the best that have gladdened the lips and soothed the perturbed spirits of ye printer man for many a day. Thanks, many thanks, friend Tom, coupled with the assurance that while the fragrant "Havs" hold out to Byrne, our thoughts to you will often turn; and e'en when smoked, as smoked they'll be, we'll not forget to think of thee—and hope that somebody else will go and do likewise.

...A very general expression of sympathy for Brothers Jones and Stroop, of the Tyrone *Herald* and *Democrat*, on the loss of their respective "print shops" during the recent destructive fire in that place, is being indulged in by the neighboring newspapers, and we beg leave to add our mite to the general fund. Coming from its source as it does, we next day to the extent of issuing an extra containing an account of the fire and announcing that the publication of the paper would not be interfered with. In the case of the *Democrat*, however, the outlook does not seem to be so cheerful, though we hope Brother Stroop may be able to pull through all right and once more take his place in the front rank of Democratic journalism.

...Dame Nature has been indulging in some queer pranks of late, not the least remarkable of which may now be seen on the premises of Mr. M. M. O'Neill, in the West ward. It is nothing less than an apple tree loaded with fruit, which is nearly if not fully developed, though extremely hard, being of late winter variety, and also bearing a large number of blossoms, similar in every respect, though not quite so numerous, as those put forth by the same tree early last Spring. This strange freak of nature is as unaccountable as it is unusual in this latitude, and unless it means that a change is coming over everything, and that the Democrats are going to knock smithereens out of their opponents next November, we confess that we don't know what it's all about.

...Two unknown tramps got into a quarrel while passing through Stoneville, in our neighboring county of Westmoreland, on Friday last, and while the war of words was at its fiercest one of them remarked to the other: "I'll kill you!" Nothing was thought of this until Saturday evening, when the body of one of the tramps was found in the road near Scottdale, with blood oozing from a gaping wound in his head. Near the body lay a large boulder, covered with blood, while evidences of a terrible struggle were plainly visible. There was nothing found on the body by which the man's name or home could be ascertained. Officers started at once in pursuit of the suspected murderer, whose early capture was anticipated, but as yet we have not learned of his arrest.

...A young man named Howell Jenkins, son of a widow woman residing at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, had his left leg crushed from the toes nearly to the knee and his right leg fractured by being knocked down and run over by a number of freight cars which were being shifted on a sliding at Pittsburgh Junction, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. His right shoulder was also badly contused, and several other minor injuries inflicted on his person. Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, who was speedily summoned to his aid, promptly amputated the left leg, set the broken bones in the right one, and properly attended the other injuries sustained by the unfortunate young man, who will be taken care of at the residence of our friend and patron, Mr. John C. Walkinshaw, until he has sufficiently recovered to be removed to the sanitary abushouse. Poor Director Easly meantime having the case in charge.

...While on his way to Clinton, Iowa, about three weeks ago, J. G. Lake, Esq., of this place, struck a big Democratic ratification meeting at Rock Island, Ill., and the fact becoming public through "mine host" of the hotel at which himself and family were temporarily sojourning, to which, by the way, is a rabid Democrat, that Mr. Lake was from Hancock's native State and of the right political stripe, he was called on to make a speech, which he did briefly but to the entire satisfaction of the assembled multitude, who cheered him lustily. Mr. Lake says that the Western Democrats are with us, now more than ever, in the Cincinnati nominations, and even in Illinois they have no hesitation in saying that there is good reason to believe that Hancock and English will get away with their opponents. This news only confirms the assurances recently received by us from G. F. Little, Esq., of Indianapolis, who, now temporarily sojourning in Jackson, Mich., for the benefit of his wife's health, and also from Mr. Peter Somers, of Norman, Ill., who says that the nominations take well and the prospects are exceedingly flattering. Mr. Little says that he is personally acquainted with Hon. Wm. H. English, whom he represents as being one of the strongest and most popular men in Indiana. Success to the good work bravely on in every part of the Union.

...EBENSBURG AS A SUMMER RESORT.—Our town has already attained considerable prominence as a summer resort, and the indications are that her reputation as a good place in which to spend the heated term will steadily increase in the future. Not only are both the Lloyd house and Belmont filled with guests, but even many private residences have been full to overflowing. While as new to affording accommodations for all who may desire to quaff our pure mountain breezes, Mr. T. H. Heist, "mine host" of the Mountain House, is negotiating for the purchase of that beautiful sylvan retreat immediately west of town known as Lloyd's Grove. This property is owned by nine heirs of the late Stephen Lloyd, deceased. The shares of five of these have already been bought by Mr. Heist, and the transfer of the remaining four will no doubt be accomplished in due time. Upon the perfecting of a full title to the ground, it is the intention of Mr. H. to erect thereon a commodious summer hotel, and if he fulfills his calculations to have the same ready for a grand opening at the beginning of next season. Though the Lloyd House is by no means a small structure, yet its proprietor has found it entirely too circumscribed in its limits to accommodate all who would like to hang up their hats thereat. Accordingly, it has been decided that additional room be provided, and the rumor prevails that Mr. Lloyd contemplates erecting a second hotel edifice on the square immediately south of the Academy, which piece of ground he has lately purchased. This is the sort of enterprise we like to see, and we trust success may attend Messrs. Heist and Lloyd in their efforts to keep pace with the demands of pleasure pursuers and seekers after health.

...ONCE MORE AT LIBERTY.—In our last issue we gave the particulars of a personal altercation which occurred near Lloydsville, this county, on the 25th day of last month, between two Polish laborers employed on the extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad. One of the parties, named Roganic, in the height of his passion, sunk a pick into the side of the other, Makenny by name, inflicting so serious a wound that his life was thought to be imperiled. This fear proved to be not well founded, however, for Makenny has fully recovered from the injury and is at his accustomed work again on the railroad. Roganic was arrested and lodged in our county jail, where he remained until Tuesday last, when he was set at liberty. The charge preferred against him was simple assault and battery, and in consideration of the fact that Makenny did not desire to prosecute, as well as that Roganic had a wife and family in destitute circumstances at Lloydsville, it was deemed not derogatory to the interests of justice by the District Attorney to agree to a *nonpros*. On the same day the doors swung open for a young man named Mattie Burns, of Gallitzin, who was convicted of March term of chicken-stealing and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Mattie some time since "took the pledge," promising hereafter to lead an upright life—a resolution which he will do well to carry into vigorous effect. A man sent up from Johnstown for ten days as the penalty for throwing stones at a wagon which contained a couple of encampants was also released, his time having expired.

...DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TYRONE.—About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning of last week a fire broke out in the livery stable in the rear of the City Hotel, Tyrone. It spread rapidly over the principal business portion of that town, destroying both of the banks and about twenty-five other buildings, including the post-office and opera house. Owing to a lack of water in the immediate vicinity, the utmost became panic-stricken, but the timely arrival of steamers and other fire apparatus from Altoona and Huntingdon did much to allay the excitement. Among the buildings destroyed are the two banks already named, Heverly and Freeman's printing office, two jewelry stores, two stationery stores, the post-office, two dry goods stores, and a number of other business and dwelling houses. The upper story of the City Hotel was also burned. Two fire companies from Altoona and one from Huntingdon assisted in subduing the flames and saving the town from a much worse fate. The loss is estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000, and the insurance at $100,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

...WOMEN that have been bedridden for years have been entirely cured of female weakness by the use of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. [7-16-2t.]

...NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.—No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

...A "LONG" STANDING DEBT.—Nearly if not quite a half century ago, Mr. Anthony Long, father-in-law of Mr. Joseph Skelly, of this place, came to Cambria county and located in Loretto, where for many years he followed his trade—that of a tailor. In pursuance of this avocation he made a coat in February, 1830, for a man who at present resides in Elder township, this county, but who, it seems, did not have the wherewithal to pay for the garment at the time the work was done—He promised, however, to "sock up" the amount, five dollars, inside of two weeks from the time of delivery, and having no doubt about his honesty, Mr. Long permitted him to depart with the coat in his possession. Not only the weeks but many others passed into oblivion, and yet the man with the coat came not to pay for the making of it. In fact, Mr. Long neither saw nor heard of him for many *long* months, and then the unsatisfactory information reached him that the man he had trusted had been sent to the penitentiary for horse-stealing. Of his subsequent career Mr. Long, for aught we know, may have received tidings from time to time, but certain it is that up to present writing he has not been paid a cent of what is honestly due him from the party in question. Learning a few days ago that his debtor was still in the land of the living, and that he resided in Elder township, the "Knight of the goose," who is now upward of seventy years of age, started on foot from his home in Wilmore and walked the entire distance, a matter of twenty-odd miles, to the residence of the man whom he had trusted more than forty-one years ago, and to whom he evidently still had faith enough to believe that he would pay the debt.—Reaching his destination wearied and footsore, Mr. Long presented his bill, now amounting, principal and interest, to $17.32. The party of the second part had no hesitation in acknowledging the honesty and regularity of the claim, but regretted very much that he didn't just then have the money to liquidate the same, though he promised not to permit three weeks from that date to go over his head without making settlement in full. Basing his calculation on the fact that the account was to have been paid within two weeks after the coat was finished and handed over to his tardy customer, and that upward of forty-one years have elapsed since that time, Mr. Long was *not long* in arriving at the conclusion that himself and his debtor would in all probability be dead, buried and forgotten for fully half a century before the three weeks of grace asked for in this latter instance have "gone glimmering among the things that were." With this consoling thought uppermost in his mind, Mr. Long turned his face next day in the direction of home, which he eventually reached in anything, we presume, but a happy mood, and there we leave him to figure out for himself how much better it would have been to forgive an outlawed debt than travel a matter of forty-odd miles, only to be met with the assurance that the claim would be paid inside of three weeks, which, according to the debtor's mode of counting, will not elapse until near about the middle of the next century.

...DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.—In pursuance of notice published in our last issue, a number of the Democrats of this place assembled at the Court House on Friday evening last for the purpose of adopting measures for the organization of a campaign club, to be known as the Hancock and English Club of Ebensburg borough and Cambria twp.

Dr. M. R. B. Creery, the gentleman who was named as President *pro tem.* of the organization resolved upon at the recent impromptu ratification of the Cincinnati nominations, was called to the chair, and in a few well-chosen words stated the object of the meeting and counseled prompt and thorough organization as the most effective means of securing what seems to be inevitable—the election of the entire Democratic ticket, national, State and county. Messrs. Williamson and McPike, two of the three named for Secretaries, on the occasion referred to above, were continued in said positions, the third one, Mr. Fergus Lloyd, being absent from home.

On motion of C. F. O'Donnell, R. L. Johnston, Esq., Wm. H. Seehler, Esq., and H. A. McPike, of Ebensburg, and Messrs. John Farren and Wm. Marta, of Cambria township, were chosen to draft the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the Club about to be organized.

On motion of R. L. Johnston, Esq., it was decreed that when the meeting adjourns it shall adjourn to meet at the same place on Friday evening, July 16th, at the ringing of the bell, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the work of the above named committee, signing the roll of membership, electing officers, etc.

At the request of the chairman and the call of the meeting, Mr. Johnston proceeded, in one of his characteristic and exceedingly happy speeches, to endorse the object and purposes of the proposed Democratic organization, which he promised to aid in every way to the best of his ability. He also paid a glowing tribute to the military genius and acknowledged statesmanship of our noble standard-bearer, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. His remarks were well received and frequently applauded.

On motion of A. J. Rhey, all persons present who wished to do so were afforded an opportunity to sign their names to a preliminary roll of membership.

On motion of C. F. O'Donnell, it was resolved that nothing should be incorporated in the rules and regulations of the Club to forbid any person from contributing fifty cents, more or less, to defray the necessary expenses of the organization.

On motion—of most of those present to—ward the door, and likewise of Mr. Pierce Lacey—the meeting adjourned.

M. R. B. CREERY, Chairman.

W. C. WILLIAMSON, H. A. MCPIKE, } Secretaries.

...THE PRINTERS' PICNIC.—*Third Meeting of the Executive Committee.*—Five of the ten members of the Juniata Valley Printers' Association, viz: Messrs. E. Conrad, of the McVeytown *Journal*; Al. Tyhurst, of the Huntingdon *Globe*; George Shrom, of the Newport *Ledger*; James H. Irwin, of the Altoona *Radical*, and H. A. McPike, of the *Cambria Freeman*, met at the residence of the Secretary, in this place, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, July 10, 1880. The selection of a cornet band and orchestra for the coming picnic at Roaring Spring, September 9th, 1880, being the first business to come up, several propositions forwarded to the chairman were submitted for the consideration of the Committee. They were from the following places: Newport, Mifflintown, Port Royal, Alexandria, Philipsburg and Mines.

Mr. Shroa vouched for the ability of the Newport band to furnish good music, as well as an orchestra first-class in every respect.—This being the only organization, so far as known, that could supply the last named desideratum, it was esteemed the best offer made, inasmuch as music for all purposes could thus be obtained at lower rates than by employing two separate and distinct bands. Therefore, on motion of Mr. Tyhurst, the Newport band was selected by acclamation.

On motion of the same gentleman, the secretary was instructed to prepare and send out as soon as possible the necessary circulars, blanks, etc., similar in import to those issued last year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its gentlemanly and efficient officers, General Superintendent Pugh and Chief Clerk Maitland, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, through its equally efficient and courteous General Superintendent, George F. Gage, Esq., having assured the Committee that the same courtesies will be extended to the Association on this occasion as on previous ones.

On motion of Mr. Shrom, the Committee adjourned to meet in Altoona, at the call of the Secretary, for the purpose of sending out the railroad tickets and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

E. CONRAD, Chairman.

H. A. MCPIKE, Secretary.

...M. J. TEITELBAUM, of the People's Cheap Variety Store, Loretto, has this week received a large and varied stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., which he is prepared to sell at lower prices than ever before. He has also on hand a full line of clothing, bought last month, as well as boots, shoes, ladies' linen suits, ladies' hats, and various other articles, and has no hesitation in saying that he can not only sell clothing 20 per cent. cheaper than it can be bought at a regular clothing store, but pledges himself to give the very best of bargains in everything. It will therefore be to the interest of buyers to call on Mr. Teitelbaum before purchasing elsewhere.

...ENGLISHMEN formerly supposed that American running horses were very inferior to theirs, but during the last two years Parole, Wallenstein, and other fast ones that were sent from this country to England have won hundreds of thousands of dollars for such Americans as the Messrs. Lorillard, James Gordon Bennett, &c. The Englishmen have investigated the reasons for the great success of American horses, and find that they are kept in such fine condition by the constant use of H. H. Roberts' Horse Powders. For sale by V. S. Barker & Bro.

...THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [7-12.-9]5m.]

...A "HAIL" TO THE EBENSBURG COLONY.—*A Terrible Storm Near Cresson, Kansas.*—We are indebted to our former townsman, Mr. Frank McLaughlin, now of Cresson, Kansas, for a copy of the Rooks County *Record*, of July 3d, from which we extract the following account of a destructive hail storm which prevailed in that and other parts of Kansas on the Wednesday previous:

A few days ago Northampton township boasted of having the finest wheat in Rooks county. There were several fields which her people claimed would yield seventy-five bushels to the acre. The acreage of corn this year was very large, and promised a bountiful crop of the yellow cereal. Everybody was happy in the assurance that, having escaped the dangers of drouth and the persecutions of insects, they would now be able to gather in the harvest, and get some returns for the long months of anxious waiting. Their expectations can hardly be realized.

On Friday Frank McLaughlin came into town and corroborated the report that there had been a terrible storm in Northampton on Wednesday. The story as he told it was a thrilling one. At 2:30 in the afternoon of that day it began to rain heavily, which soon turned into sleet, and a deluge of hail appalled the stoutest heart. Windows were crashed in as though they had been paper, and every house was flooded with torrents of water. The tremendous ball of hail must have been a mile long to be remembered. McLaughlin states that after the storm had ceased the hail lay on the ground from twelve to eighteen inches deep, and that on the next day, twenty-four hours after, there were still in some places six inches of hail not yet melted.—The stage driver who carries the mail through that region says he drove over banks of hail in Graham county four feet deep.

Of course in such a storm corn would have but little show for existence. Wherever the tempest extended it was cut all to pieces and completely ruined. The wheat that had been harvested and threshed was but little better than that in the field. The stacks were torn to shreds and the grain scattered over the country. One stack was seen to float away on the floods that surrounded it. The damage to stock was considerable. Many of the horses that were exposed to the pelting storm died afterwards.

It was this storm which caused the Solomon river to rise so high at this point on Thursday.

The storm extended up into Graham county, taking a strip about ten miles wide. There it was even worse than in Rooks. It is reported that the little hamlet of Roscoe is completely demolished, only one store being left. Other portions of Graham suffered greatly. As we have no further reports that are authentic we cannot learn the extent of the damage done.

In view of the fact that many in Northampton have depended for their future support on the crops which are destroyed, we are certain that considerable aid will be needed in that section. We trust that next week measures will be taken to relieve those who have suffered from the county purse.

...THE CENSUS RETURNS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—We are indebted to Hon. John Fenlon for the following tabular statement by districts of the population of Cambria county, as filed in the Prothonotary's office by the several enumerators recently engaged in ascertaining the facts:

POPULATION BY DISTRICTS.

1st District—	Adams Township	1,834
2d "	Richland Township	998
3d "	Johnstown, 1st and 2d wards	2,201
4th "	" 3d ward	1,251
"	" 4th "	1,502
5th "	" 5th and 6th wards	2,682
6th "	Conemaugh Borough, 1st ward	1,521
7th "	" 2d "	1,445
8th "	Cambria Bor., 1st and 2d wards	2,220
9th "	Millville and 3d wards	2,340
10th "	Prospect Borough	708
11th "	Chest and Elder Townships	1,110
12th "	Taylor Township	1,374
	Munster Township	945
13th "	Portage "	1,200
	Stonycreek and Conemaugh Twps.	1,318
14th "	Ebensburg Borough	1,128
	Cambria Township	1,094
15th "	Chest Springs Borough	306
16th "	Clearfield Township	1,322
17th "	Carroll Twp. and Carrolltown B.	1,297
18th "	Upper and Lower Yoder Twps.	1,370
19th "	Westmont Borough	978
20th "	Conemaugh Township	1,048
21st "	Summerhill Township	1,042
22d "	Allegheny "	1,000
23d "	Gallitzin Bor.	1,470
24th "	Loretto Bor. and Allegh'y Twp.	1,688
25th "	Washington Township and Summerhill Borough	1,674
26th "	Blacklick Township	999
27th "	Barr Township	930

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

A recent number of the Notre Dame *Scholastic* contained an article entitled "The First Discoverers of America" signed "R. C. J.," in which the claim that Columbus was the first discoverer of America is disputed, and the honor given to the Northmen and the Irish. In support of his position the writer quotes North Ludlow Beamish, Fellow of the Royal Society, London, and author of a work entitled "The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century, with Notices of the Early Settlements of the Irish in the Western Hemisphere."

The writer in the *Scholastic* says: "It is certain and beyond dispute that this country was discovered and known by some manner of means long before Columbus's time; and it is certain, too, that the Irish can and may lay claim to having been at least among the first discoverers of this our land."

The English writer, Mr. Beamish, is quoted as follows: "It has been too much the practice to decry as fabulous all statements claiming for the earlier inhabitants of Ireland a comparatively high degree of advancement and civilization. And notwithstanding the many valuable publications connected with the history and antiquities of that country, which have from time to time come forth, and the more recent, candid and eloquent production of Mr. Moore, there are not wanting, even among her sons, those who, with the anti-Irish feeling of the bigoted Cambrensis, would sink her in the scale of national distinction and deny her claims to that early eminence in religion, learning and the arts which unquestionable records so fully testify; and yet a very little unprejudiced inquiry will be sufficient to satisfy the candid mind that Erin had good claim to be called the School of the West, and her sons—

'Incyte gens hominum, milite, pace, fide.'

"This much, at least, will the following pages clearly show: That sixty-five years before the discovery of Iceland by the North men in the ninth century, Irish emigrants had visited and inhabited that island; that about the year 725, Irish ecclesiastics had sought seclusion upon the Faroe Islands; that in the tenth century voyages between Iceland and Ireland were of ordinary occurrence, and in the eleventh century a country west from Ireland, and south of that part of the American continent which was discovered by the adventurous Northmen in the preceding age, was known to them under the name of the 'White Man's Land, or Great Ireland.'

"From what cause," adds Mr. Beamish, "could the name of Great Ireland have arisen but from the fact of the country having been colonized by the Irish? Coming from their own green isle to a vast continent possessing many of the fertile qualities of their native land, the appellations would have been natural and appropriate; and costume, color, or peculiar habits might have given rise to the country being denominated White Man's Land by the neighboring Esquimaux. Nor does this conclusion involve any improbability.

"We have seen that the Irish visited and inhabited Iceland towards the close of the eighth century—to have accomplished which they must have traversed a strong ocean to the extent of about eight hundred miles. A hundred years before the time of Dicuil—namely, in the year 725—they had been found upon the Faroe Islands.

"In the 10th century voyages between Ireland and Iceland were of ordinary occurrence. And in the beginning of the eleventh century White Man's Land or Great Ireland is mentioned not as a newly discovered country, but as a land long known by its name to the Northmen.

"Neither the Icelandic historian nor navigators were in the least degree interested in giving currency to any fable respecting an Irish settlement on the northern shores of North America, for they set up no claim to the discovery of that part of the Western Continent, their interest being limited to the coast north of the Chesapeake Bay. The discoveries of Vineland and Great Ireland appear to have been totally independent of each other. The latter is only incidentally alluded to by northern navigators. With the name they are familiar, but of the peculiar location of the country they are ignorant; nor was it till after the return of the Kaeiseine from Vineland in 1011, and the information he obtained from the Skroelings of Esquimaux who were captured during the voyage, that the Northmen became convinced that the White Man's Land or Great Ireland was part of the same vast continent of which Helluland, Markland and Vineland formed portions."

In 1837, says the *Scholastic* writer, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen published a book entitled "American Antiquities, or Accounts from Northern Writers Respecting America before the Time of Columbus," which agrees with other authorities in saying or being of the opinion that the land mentioned by Humboldt in his "Kosmos" as the land called by the Scandinavians "Land of the White Men or Great Ireland," is the country now including North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and that in those countries people speaking the Irish language were found as far back as the eighth century. This Great Ireland has also been spoken of by About Abdellah Mahommed Edrist, an eminent Arabian geographer, of the twelfth century, who published—or rather wrote—his work under the patronage of the King of Sicily (1130—1154), and very probably received his information from the Normans at the Court of Palermo. Again, we find that Ares Frode, the most ancient and reliable historian of Iceland, makes mention of Are Marson, who arrived in 'Great Ireland' A. D. 968, and there received baptism.

THE TURPENTINE REMEDY.—An aged physician in Washington, who is retired from practice, a man of extensive learning and high character, says that the young practitioners laugh at him for recommending turpentine as a remedy for diseases of the lungs. He contends that they have nothing better to suggest; indeed, they have no remedy for consumption. He claims that in twenty-seven clear cases of throat diseases the use of this remedy under his own direction has restored the several parties to fair health, one of these being his own wife, and another being a man who, from being unable to sit or to lie in a prostrate position, has been for five years past doing engineer's work in the Treasury.

The remedy is simple; procure at a drug store some white turpentine; take in the mouth a bit the size of a pea; swallow the slowly dissolving substance and when it is quite soft swallow the lump. The same remedy is excellent for a cold. This medicine is an old one not at variance, however, with the modern notion of sending patients to piny regions to inhale terebinthine odors.—*The Advance.*

STUMPS.—It is not wise to employ any expensive methods of getting out the stumps on a new piece of land that is not for location or otherwise of very great value. It is in most cases cheaper to let the stumps rot out. There is a general desire to clear and clean a piece of land all at once, but as in many other things, it may be, "the more haste and the less speed." The use of dynamite, or any other quick acting and expensive method, is recommended only when the room the stump occupies is worth considerable more than the trouble and expense of taking it out while green and difficult to remove.

STILL LATER AND BETTER!

NEW SPRING GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential Election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceres Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 75 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful many futur ones I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

DON'T, GENTLEMEN, DON'T

BUY A STITCH OF

WEARING APPAREL!

OR A SINGLE ARTICLE OF

CENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE IMMENSE STOCK OF

WARM-WEATHER CLOTHING,

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THE PROPRIETORS OF WHICH MAKE IT THEIR CONSTANT AIM TO

KEEP A STOCK AND SELL AT PRICES

WHICH FEW CAN EQUAL AND NONE CAN EXCEL.

Therefore we request it: Don't invest one cent in SPRING or SUMMER CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., until you have seen what they can do for you at the

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[4-23.] Cor. 11th Avenue and 11th Street, Altoona, Pa. [10-6.]

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THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.

MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Great Speed, Thorough Work.

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MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

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Pamphlets, containing a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other manufacturers to the wall, and we are now overrun with parties who want to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

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THE NEW STORE BUILDING OF

S. TEITELBAUM, Carrolltown, Pa.,

HAS JUST BEEN OPENED WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

And a cordial invitation is now extended by the proprietor to every reader of the FREEMAN to call and see the large assortment, examine the various qualities, and learn the unsurpassable prices, which are so low that 20 per cent. can positively be saved by those who buy their goods from me. The reason I can sell so cheap is that I bought my entire stock for cash and intend to sell for cash or its equivalent, and am therefore prepared to make quick sales at smaller profits than any other merchant in Cambria county. Don't take my word for this, however, but come and see for yourselves.

CARROLLTOWN, MAY 21, 1880.—tf.

S. TEITELBAUM.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

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Largest and Cheapest Stock of

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to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous matter, which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of the wonderful curative power of KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1. (Will send post paid.)

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AGENTS WANTED for the best and best selling pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philad'a, Pa.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street [1-21,'76.—tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [2-27,'79.]

Diseases of Horses Feet—Corns.

Most horsemen understand more or less the nature of this latter common disease. Few are so ignorant as not to know their location in the foot of the horse. Yet, with all this knowledge of the disease these very persons, though they think they know the nature of corns, really know very little about them.

Corns, like many other diseases, are curable when taken before much disorganization of the parts have taken place.

In the first place, undue pressure upthe outer edge of the inner heel is mainly the cause of the disease, and consequently in shoeing should have extra care in seating the shoe to this part of a horse with either a shelly hoof or a corn. The shoe should be eased off gradually for about an inch or so from the end, never upon any account thickened where the foot is weak, or at all inclined to corns, for most certainly the increased thickness must and does increase the pressure, and a horse so shod cannot long escape corns.

In all cases of corns the foot affected must have the sole between the frog and the outer crust pared pretty thin and evenly, so as to allow of some elasticity in immediate vicinity of the corn. Cutting away the bars of the foot very materially weakens the same, and, as a consequence, induces corns and other diseases of the foot. Weak heels should not be pared to the extent that a string foot is, which should always be well and evenly pared at every shoeing, but should be nicely and evenly rasped, the shoe scarcely touching the heels.

After a corn is found in a foot beyond question, with a very fine paring knife carefully pare to the bottom. Don't by any means wound the sensible part of the foot, but for fear of quitton and other serious mischief, get to the bottom. Put into the hollow formed by paring a piece of tow or cotton batten wet with butter of anitmony, and press it to the bottom. Do this for about three or four times; then substitute for the butter of antimony compound tincture of myrrh and aloes; apply for some time, say a week or ten days. Then examine carefully, also watching the movements of the horse to ascertain the degree of benefit resulting from the treatment, and govern your future acts by circumstances. If Lurthe's treatment is found necessary, why then, of course, it must be repeated. If the corn seems to be deadkilled then have put on a good fitting horseshoe, or one with a web broad enough to cover entirely the cavity made in the foot. Be careful not to allow the inner edge to touch unduly the frog—neither bar shoe or broad web. The shoe must be so made as to have no bearing whatever upon the part affected. Anoint occasionally with common turpentine and lard, equal parts carefully melted together; this will soften the hoof and stimulate its growth. This is good for any disease of the hoof, and is one of the best and surest stimulants to new formation, and may be used with great advantage in all hoof diseases.—*W. Horne, M. D. V. S., in Dixie Farmer.*

MILD WINTERS AND CROWS.

The unusually mild weather of the past winter has been favorable for the increase of the crow, and increased they have to a very considerable extent. They have also become very tame and approach thickly populated places as freely as they did forty years ago. Go in almost any direction from Germantown—and we suppose the case is the same elsewhere—and we come upon the pleasant sight of this glossy bird watching us with its glistening eyes as it grandly passes over head. Some of the fields shine with their glossy backs seeking out insect food as industriously as if they were paid by the hour for their labor. Not a grub or worm dare show itself that does not fall a victim. In a days thousands upon thousands are destroyed by its ever-watchful instincts. Stray corn left in the fields never escape it; and even acorns are eaten when hard pressed. But all this kind of food must be in a soft state before it consumes it; and for this purpose they are gathered up and buried, and in order that they may be concealed from thieves it is carefully put into a hole, covered and pounded down with the bill.

In long, cold winters the crow suffers greatly for food and water; for the latter it flies almost daily at times fifty or sixty miles, when an opening may be found in the ice. In fact many die of starvation during the long spells of severe weather.

We have seen at least a thousand upon a single barn helping themselves to insects and from this may be estimated the amount of good they do to the farm. It is not to be denied that they do some harm also, but it is mere mite on that side of the ledger. They may eat some birds' eggs, or even gobble-up a young bird now and then. But with all their strength, they are cowardly and are driven away by even a little wren. The king bird is its mortal enemy, and fiercely attacks it if it approaches anywhere near the tree on which may be its nest; and they are not let off so easily, as they are pursued sometimes a mile, darting upon their huge enemy and sometimes actually lighting upon its back and pecking away at it, compelling Jim Crow to resort to all kinds of gyrations to free himself.

But with all said against it that it is possible to say, there is no bird so advantageous to the farmer as the crow, always excepting the house-sparrow, when it shall once get sufficiently numerous to spread out upon the farms, it now confining itself mostly to cities, towns, and other thickly populated places.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THINNING FRUIT.—Whenever we tell a friend he should thin his fruit, he talks about the curculio, the codling moth, the birds and the boys, and "guesses there will be thinning enough before the season gets through." This is true in its way. Wherever these troubles exist to any great extent it is not much use to grow fruit at all. But there are some who do not leave all their gardening to insects and vermin—some who dispute the right of these pests to interfere at all, and wage war, successful war, against them; but even these do not half appreciate the value of thinning their fruit.

The evil of overbearing is particularly apparent in dwarf pears and grapes. As a general thing there is rarely a grape vine but would be benefitted by having half its branches cut away, and some of the free bearing dwarf pears might have from one-third to one-half. The grapes may be cut away as soon as they can be seen; but the pear should be left until somewhat grown, as they often fall after they are pretty well advanced. It not only helps the size of the fruit left, but is a gain to the future health of the tree.

SOMETHING NEW IN ROSES.—A Hartford young man boarded a horse car the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one green, and one a delicate flesh-colored tint. These flowers attracted the attention of the passengers, both ladies and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen buds of the green rose, and another said she had seen the rose itself, but had never seen any so perfect and so lovely as this one. The flesh-colored one was also commented on and praised. Finally the young man volunteered the information that all were white in the morning, and that the coloring was done by putting the stem of one into green ink and the other into red ink. Although the leaves were beautifully colored, the coloring would not rub off, but it seemed that nature had done the work. It only required ten minutes to change the color.—*Hartford Courant.*

Origin of a Few Familiar Phrases.

"You cannot say boo! to a goose." How often have persons relieved their feelings of irritation at the weakness of others by hurling this phrase at them? Had the latter only known its origin they could have been paid back in their own coin. The origin is this: When Ben Johnston, the dramatist, was introduced to a nobleman, the peer was so struck with his homely appearance that he exclaimed: "What! you are Ben Johnson? Why, you look as if you could not say boo! to a goose." "Boo!" exclaimed the witty dramatist, turning to the peer and making his bow.

The phrase "Putting the cart before the horse" can boast of great antiquity, having first been quoted by Lucian, the great Greek writer, nearly 1,700 years ago. Francis Rabelais, the French satirist and wit, whose "Gorgantua" was published in the year 1533, has the phrase "He placed the carriage before the steed." No derivation of it can be given, but the meaning is very obvious, and refers to those who begin to do a thing at the wrong end. "I have a bone to pick with you" is a phrase that is uncomplimentary to the ladies at starting. It means, as is well known, having an unpleasant matter to settle with you; and this is the origin of the phrase: At the marriage banquets of the Sicilian poor, the bride's father, after the meal, used to hand the bridegroom a bone, saying: "Pick this bone, for you have taken in hand a harder task."

The well-known saying that a shoemaker should stick to his last originated with Appelles, the celebrated Greek painter, who set a picture which he had finished in a public place and concealed himself behind it, in order to hear the criticisms of passers-by. A shoemaker observed a defect in the shoe, and the painter forthwith corrected it. The cobbler came again the next day, and encouraged by the success of his first remark, began to extend his censure to the leg of the figure, when the angry painter thrust out his head from behind the picture and told the shoemaker to keep to his trade.

"There's a good time coming, boys; a good time coming," was written thirty years ago by Dr. Charles Mackay, and sung with great popularity by Henry Russell in his concerts throughout the British islands.

"Going the whole hog." This phrase originated in Ireland, where a British shilling has been called "a hog" time out of mind. In Ireland, if a fellow happened to have a shilling, when he met his friends he would announce the fact that he would stand treat, even if the expense reached the whole amount—in plain words, that he would "go the whole hog" to gratify them.—*Troy Times.*

THE MONTH OF BATTLES.—June has been pre-eminently a month of battles, and not a few days in it seem to have been specially set apart for hard fighting two and even three hard battles frequently occurring upon the same day. On the 1st Lord Howe defeated and almost destroyed the French fleet in 1794, and Napoleon left Paris to begin the fatal campaign of 1812. One of Admiral Blake's hardest sea fights with Van Tromp commenced on the 3d, and was prolonged during the whole of the 4th, ending at length in the complete triumph of the British flag. The French capture of the Mamelon earthworks at Sebastopol, one of the most gallant exploits of the great siege, was achieved on the 7th. The 10th gives to Russia the double honor of Napoleon's defeat at Heilsburg in 1807, and the capture of Khive in 1873. The 14th has the twofold renown of Cromwell's final defeat of Charles I. at Naseby, and Napoleon's no less decisive overthrow of the Russians at Friedland. On the same day occurred the less important though hard-fought battles of Baab, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians in 1809. On the 16th, (which subsequently witnessed the outbreak of the war of 1809) Napoleon gained the battle of Ligny over Blucher, and Marshal Ney indecisively attacked the English at Quartre Bras. The 17th has the tai higher glory of Bunker Hill, Waterloo, Frederick the Great's defeat by the Austrians at Kolin, and the British repulses before the Redan, at Sebastopol, have immoralized the 19th. On the 10th Italy joined the coalition of 1866 against Austria. The great victory of Pavia, by which Lord Clive, defeating, with 3,000, men a force of more than 60,000, made England the mistress of India, was gained on the 23d. The 24th marks the passage of the Neiman by Napoleon in 1812; the 25th the Italian defeat at Custozza in 1866; the 27th the commencement of the "seven days before Richmond," and the invasion of Denmark by the Prussians in 1864; the 23d, the capture of Silistria by the Russians, after a gallant resistance, in 1829. To this long list must still be added the earliest tragedies of the Indian Mutiny, several of the hardest battles of the Crimean War, and more than one of those which decided the fate of Northern Bulgaria in 1877.

A CURE FOR A CUT.—Ants fight with the utmost fury. So deadly is their grip that frequently the whole abdomen of the enemy is torn away; and yet, though little more than an infuriated head and legs, she still keeps up the fight. Sir John Lubbock states that he has frequently found an enemy's head hanging on to the leg of a living ant, who, through the tenacity of the grip, is obliged to carry about with her on the most festive occasions this ghastly and inconvenient momento of her victory. M. Macqueys even assures us that the Indians of Brazil make use of this tenacity in the case of wounds, causing the ant to bite the lips of the cut, and thus bring them together, after which they cut off the ant's head, which thus holds the lips of the wound together. He asserts that he has often seen natives with wounds in the course of healing with the assistance of seven or eight ants' heads.—*The Contemporary Review.*

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irresistible cure for

DRUNK-

ness, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering them loathsome for ever after. Perfectly safe, odorless and disgusting. Giving every one perfect and irresistible control of the subject of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $5, or at your druggists, $1.75 per package.

Temperance societies should recommend it. It is perfectly harmless and never-failing.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Sole Agents

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, and never fails to cure.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect—ask druggists.

The Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N. Y., sole proprietors of goods, also the Hop Bitters, which are in no sense a beverage or intoxicant, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made, making more cures than all other remedies.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $125 a Month. **ENCYCLOPEDIA**

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER

Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 500 in one town; another 152 in 36 days; another 75 in 13 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa.

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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

A Positive Remedy and Cure

For CONSUMPTION, SPITTING OF BLOOD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH in all its forms, and all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

THE MOST HEALING REMEDIAL AGENT KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

Cures by *Absorption*. *Ten Minutes* wear will demonstrate its healing qualities.

THROW AWAY YOUR COD LIVER OIL and COUGH SYRUPS.

The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD acts *directly upon the part affected* and *cures by a natural process of revitalization*.

Why dose the Stomach with nauseous drugs when the seat of disease is the *Lungs*?

The Pad is composed of Balsamic and Cordials of the most soothing and healing character. Many of its ingredients are *exceedingly rare*, and found only in France, where every Pad sold by us is manufactured.

THIS GREAT REMEDY AND CURE

Has attracted the widest attention on the Continent, and has effected *thousands of cures*, many of which have seemed *miraculous* rather than cases of natural healing.

We have the most *unexpressed testimony* to their curative powers, from persons of high character and intelligence. We *guarantee* that the

LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

Will heal and strengthen and prolong life in the *WORST CASES OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION*, and will effect a *cure in every case* if the disease has only recently been contracted. Persons suffering from

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Weak Lungs or Blood Spitting, will find the Pad an inestimable boon!

FOR SALE ONLY BY THE

HOLMES MEDICINE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Who are the Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD *is not for sale at Drug Stores*. We save the enormous Druggists' profits to the buyer by importing in large lots. The duties on these goods are heavy, and to realize a profit on them the Druggist would be compelled to double our price.

Beware of Imitations!

PRICE:—1 Pad, $2.00; 3 Pads, $5.00.

☞ Sent by mail postage paid, or by express, to any part of the United States or Canada. Address

THE HOLMES MEDICINE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

June 4, 1880.—6m.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM. OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected—as thousands can testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky (or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health and happiness will return to your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Act upon Saving it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great Eng. TRADE MARK

Is a Positive Remedy for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ SOLD BY BRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B. CREEKY, *Surgeon Dentist*, Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will visit Ebensburg professionally on the first Monday of each month; Chest Springs on the day following—Tuesday; Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.

☞ All persons needing artificial teeth will do well to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory manner and at the lowest possible prices.

[5-21,'80.—tf.] M. R. B. CREEKY, D. D. S.

JOHN MURPHY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [5-20,'80.—tf.]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [16-NO-52-y.]

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the **only cure** for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

☞ The testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best **Blood Purifier**, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions** and Diseases, including **Cancers, Ulcers, and sore Sores.**

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and general tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia**, relieves **Epileptic Fits**, and relieves **Nervous Prostration** and **Nervous Debility**, caused by overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed nerves, it is harmless to the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are as near perfection as medical skill can make a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Fevers and Ague, and should be used in connection with the Safe Bitters freely and regularly. No other Pills require such large doses to effect cures. Price 25 cts. a box. Safe Bitters and Safe Nervine are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y. (Trade-mark for Pamphlet.)

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

October 24, 1879.—ly.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Serve an Injunction on Disease

By invigorating a feeble constitution, renovating a debilitated system, and supplying pure and rich nutritious circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the surest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Nervousness, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers:

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

April 9, 1880.—3m.

DR. M. J. BUCK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19,'79.—tf.]

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CURIOSITIES OF SMUGGLING.

A young woman of [illegible] trunks had been examined, and found apparently all right, but [illegible] covered with ticking and [illegible] ends. It was a very [illegible] article; and when it was [illegible] her